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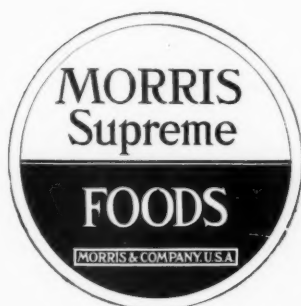
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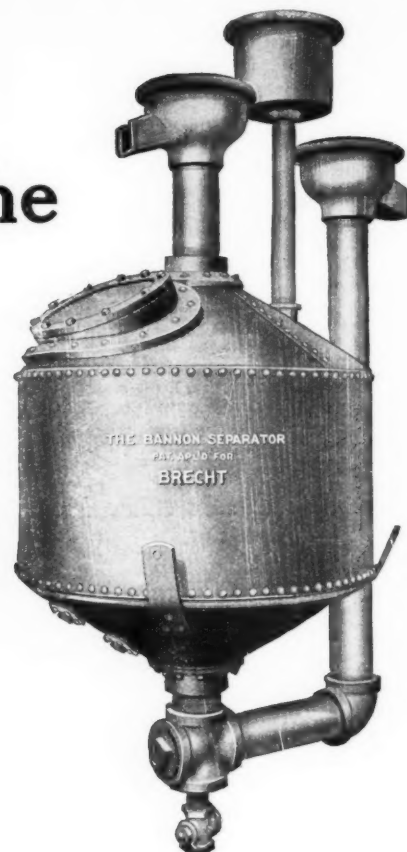
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Yours very truly,
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 20.

HANDLING AND TAKE-OFF OF HIDES

Some Proper Methods to Avoid Loss Summarized

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the seventeenth in a general series of articles by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which have appeared in these pages. The preceding articles were on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," "Labor Saving Devices in Meat Packing," "Chemical Control in the Packinghouse," "Packinghouse Practice in Chilling Hogs," "Inedible Fats for High Grade Tallows," "Recovery of Fats for Oleo Products," "Saving Marrow From Beef Killing and Cutting Bones," "Maintenance and Upkeep of Packing Plants," "Recovery of Fats from Waste Waters," "Prevention of Waste from Leaving the Premises in Waste Waters," "Recovery of Organic Material from Waste Waters," "Full Production of Meat Products," "Full Production of Blood from the Carcass," "Full Yield of Tankage from the Carcass," "Full Production of Liquid Stick and Recovery of Grease from Stick," "Handling and Recovery of Casing Slime," and "Recovery of Skimming Fats."

These special articles are in addition to the weekly service in answering questions on all phases of packinghouse operations, which is done from week to week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

The amount of hide left on feet and heads has caused many superintendents and killing foremen considerable worry as the loss due to improper skinning of hides, foot skinning and legging by careless butchers runs into quite a sum of money.

Actual investigations have shown two ounces as a minimum up to eight ounces as a maximum of hide left on feet and around the horns and head. Basing hides at a nominal value of 15c per pound green, this would equal a loss of from 2 to 7½c per bullock slaughtered.

It would appear that careless butchering on this point alone causes an average loss of five cents per bullock, which should be saved by close supervision of foremen and a little more care on the part of the workmen.

Loss from Improper Take-off.

The loss due to improper take-off on cut hides is one which can and should be avoided by careful handling. For it is a well known fact that cut hides depreciate the value of the hides one cent per pound. Taking the average weight of all hides taken off at fifty pounds, this would mean a loss of fifty cents per bullock on each hide cut.

Many different plans have been tried by various superintendents, such as penalizing workmen for cut hides, and placing the names of workmen on a roll of honor for good take-off, etc. But it is an unfortunate thing that considerable carelessness on the part of workmen continues

a high percentage of cut hides. This important question followed up closely, and losses properly explained to workmen, will show improved take-off and greatly reduce the percentage of cut hides.

Proper Handling of Hide Packs.

The proper method of handling hide packs is of great importance for the packer. Hides are selected for weights and grades, after they drop or are delivered from the killing floor. This is done by spreading the hides, flesh up, and examining them for cuts and scores and also for brands, as almost all brands show on the flesh side of a green hide, especially to men accustomed to handling them. A record is kept of the cuts and report sent to the superintendent's office. Also one is sent to the cattle killing foreman.

The hides when graded are taken to packs and salted down by carefully spreading the hide and spreading salt, so that it is practically covered by salt, about fifty pounds to the average hide. Care must be taken to have the snouts and ears spread and thoroughly salted. The head or pate should receive more salt than the body of the hide, as it is harder to cover.

Packs should be built from three to three and one-half feet high, and the outside kept slightly dipped toward the center. If the pack is dish or dipped too much it will cause all the pickle to flow to the center, and the hides will come up wet and sloppy. But slightly dipping toward the center gives it a uniform moisture, and is more satisfactory for delivery and at the same time avoids heavy shrinkage.

Hides are ready for delivery in thirty days after the pack is closed, but will hold in pack without rehandling for a long time. It is very unusual to repack hides, as the buyer is very suspicious of hides having to be re-salted.

The delivery on hides is made by taking each hide out of pack and shaking it over a frame or horse, spreading it out on floor and sweeping and inspecting both sides. When a carlot is put up, about 800 to 1,000 hides, for shipment, one should take ten hides and sweep for tare allowances, and twenty hides for grub allowance in

grubby season, which runs on branded stock from November 1st to May 31st, and on native stock from January 1st to May 31st. Bull hides, native and branded, usually are sold flat for cuts and grubs.

STOCKYARDS SUPERVISORS WANTED.

Applications for the position of livestock market supervisor and livestock market assistant supervisor for duty in Washington and in the field in the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act will be received by the U. S. civil service commission until further notice.

From four to ten years' experience in the handling of livestock in its different branches is necessary for consideration for these positions. For either position at least two years of the required experience must have been had within the five years immediately preceding the date of making oath to the application. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their sixtieth birthday.

Entrance salaries for the supervisors range from \$2,400 to \$4,000 a year, and for the assistant supervisors from \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year. There are at present 25 vacancies. Appointees at annual compensation of \$2,500 or less may be allowed the increase granted by congress of \$20 a month.

PACKERS DO NOT NEED LICENSE.

Meat packers who have read about license requirements in connection with the new packer and stockyards act need not fear that they must take out a license under this law. The act does not require it, as Vice President Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers says in a notice to members.

The rumors that packers are required to obtain a license under the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, are causing more or less concern in some localities. For the information of those members who may not be fully informed, we beg to advise that all provisions in the proposed bills for the licensing of packers were eliminated before final passage of the bill, and there is no provision in this or any other federal law now in effect that would require a license such as was formerly required under the Food Administration.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN IRELAND.

Recent reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture show the number of livestock in Ireland on farms in 1921, compared with 1920, as follows:

	1921	1920
Cattle	5,197,000	5,022,000
Hogs	977,000	982,000
Sheep	3,708,000	3,586,000

Saving Cooking Waters

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "Handling of Cooking Waters from Pigs' Feet and Tripe." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE IN BAD SHAPE

Low Prices, High Freights Cause Call for Government Aid

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Oct. 8, 1921.

The meat situation in Australia remains in about as unsatisfactory a condition as could be imagined. Certainly, here and there some improvement has been shown in the local markets; but the poor outlook overseas, plus the heavy expense of killing and transport, leave no margin for the operation of the exporter. The meat trade is decidedly dull.

One or two of the plants are slaughtering a few head of cattle; but their operation is intermittent, and it may be said that the export season, such as it was, has practically closed for the year, leaving a vast number of cattle over for next season. If the market improves, or if some relief is obtained from labor and shipping charges, which at present seems unlikely, the plants should be in a position to make a good season next year, when upwards of 400,000 bullocks are expected to be available for slaughter. At present there is no difficulty in carrying these over, as the seasonal conditions have never been better. There should also be a large number of sheep and lambs from the southern part of Australia under similar conditions.

Prices Lowest in Two Decades.

The local consumers have been reaping the benefit of low prices for meat; values have never been so favorable for them since a decade before the war. Meat has been very cheap, the wholesale prices for beef for local consumption being on the basis of 20/- to 25/- for prime quality, with mutton on the same basis. The low prices for hides and tallow, however, reflect on the prices which the local trader can afford to retail his meat at; and the same thing applies to the exporter. The difficulty of shifting hides is very great; the operations merely cover hundreds of hides where formerly they covered thousands. Tallow is showing a tendency to become firmer, but the price is still low. Wool is recovering somewhat also. All these will be factors in the future marketing of meat. They help towards the time when the exporters will be able to operate.

High Freights An Obstacle.

The shipping interests refuse to make any allowance in regard to freights. It is held that the cost of running, added to the fact that on the voyage to Australia the ships are traveling light owing to the small cargoes offering, make it impossible to quote lower rates at present. The most difficult thing to be overcome is the high cost of labor. A fall in that direction does not seem likely at present.

On this side we do not hear much of new markets; but the trade is discussing very freely the capacity of Great Britain and Europe to absorb meat more rapidly.

What is "back-packing," and how are meats held in cure under this method? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

The large accumulations of stocks in England, much of it stale meat which depresses the market, the greater production from South America, and the lessened demand for meat in England as a result of war conditions and greater dependence on fish diet, the increased number of livestock being landed in Europe are being considered by thoughtful minds.

Lamb Production Large.

We, on our part, owing to the good season and the reduced number of killings, are rapidly building up flocks and herds. In New South Wales alone, which suffered much from drought a few years ago and reduced her flocks by one-half, will this year show ten million lambs, perhaps more. One lambing alone has shown over seven millions, and the spring lambing will be over three millions. Other states are showing a similar proportion. This will mean an enormous increase in the number of lambs and sheep for slaughter if required. The figures will in any event react on the wool output. The trade, however, would like to see a ray of light for the meat trade.

The position is summed up in the experience of the company which recently erected a modern plant for sheep slaughter at Fremantle, Western Australia, the first of its kind there. As it was about to commence it received a cable offering only 4d per lb. c. i. f., November shipment, for mutton. This would leave less than one penny per lb., and business could not be done at that level.

It is concluded that the trade in London expects a big slump. Anyhow, unless better inducements are offered the chances are that the Australian plants will remain closed in the case of sheep and lambs. Any slump will no doubt react on the beef market, and so the trade in Queensland will be affected also. The latter is not so much concerned in mutton and hardly at all in lamb export.

Exporters Ask Government Aid.

The export trade has sought the assistance of the political heads of the government to improve the conditions of trade. A recent deputation to the acting Prime Minister pointed out that it could sell meat on the other side if it could get it transported at a reasonable rate. The cost of transport by rail within the Commonwealth and overseas by steamer was too great.

One suggestion made was that the Australian government should seek to influence the Imperial government to get Australian meat more favorably received on the other side. Much could be done in arranging contracts for the British army and navy. A contrast was made with the freights from the Argentine, which had an advantage of £1/13/7 per bullock, 3/6 per sheep and 2/7 per lamb. One prominent speaker suggested that the only remedy was a duty on foreign meat imported into the United Kingdom, a bounty on meat raised within the empire, or a subsidy in the way of reduced freight by British and Australian steamers which carried meat. As there was a probability that freights from the Argentine would be reduced in the near future, the position of the Australian producer would become worse, it was argued.

The Minister gave a sympathetic reply,

stating that Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, while in England had had the matter under his notice. He considered that one way of dealing with the matter would be propaganda in Great Britain in favor of Australian meat. He promised that the Cabinet would consider the question of a bounty on refrigerated cargoes.

Premier's Efforts.

Advices received here state that Mr. Hughes while in England said that the British admiralty and war office are considering the question of extending preferential treatment to Australian meat; also that he had made representations to France regarding helping Australian producers rather than the producers of countries that did not render any help in the war.

Mention has been made previously of the state government's plant at Wyndham, Australia, which after one season only, did not operate this year. It is now stated that the plant has cost £740,000, and that the cost involved in operating it is £80,000 per year. The government has offered to lease the plant to the cattle-owners on the co-operative system, or sell it outright. There are 40,000 head of fat cattle awaiting slaughter at Wyndham.

Very fine packing plants have been erected for a co-operative company at Ballarat, Victoria, for the slaughter of sheep. There is capacity for 60,000 carcasses. The total cost was £100,000.

Armour in New Zealand.

The trade in the Dominion has been absorbed by a discussion on the question of issuing a license to Armour & Co., Limited, Australia, to export to Britain. Information is to the effect that the American State Department has made representations to Great Britain that New Zealand has ascribed a greater weight than the United States Government to the Federal Trade Commission's allegations that Armour & Company of America indulged in unfair tactics and that in any case the Australasian company is not connected with the American concern. Discrimination is alleged in not permitting export to Great Britain when permission is given to export to the United States.

In the meantime a statement by cable attributed to a representative of Armour's says that one reason for the high price of meat in Britain was the hold-up of meat in New Zealand, where thousands of carcasses were rotting in the stores. When the matter was referred to the New Zealand manager of Armour's he denied the statement that carcasses were rotting in the stores; as a matter of fact only 350,000 carcasses were in store and all were of this season's kill. The suggestion regarding the rotting of carcasses was ridiculed in all quarters.

In the meantime a considerable reaction is taking place in New Zealand, where hundreds of farmers are signing a petition to Parliament in favor of granting a license to Armour's. It is significant that at a meeting of the New Zealand Sheep Owners' Federation at Wellington the refusal was attacked and a demand made by resolution that a license should be issued forthwith. There were only three dissenting votes.

A government representative has received an assurance that help will be given towards placing New Zealand meat in Belgium by making the restrictions as light as possible.

New plants are to be erected for the Waitaki Farmers' Freezing Company. The Wellington Meat Export Company has paid a dividend of 8 per cent, but it was necessary to transfer £10,000 from the dividend equalization account.

How should a refrigerator car be prepared and chilled before loading beef? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

TRADE ASSOCIATION WORK NOT ILLEGAL

Uniformity of Price Does Not Mean Price Fixing

A trade association whose purpose it is to collect and furnish to members current quotations, records of sales including prices, statistics of stocks or crop conditions, which are not used to fix prices or limit production or sale, is perfectly legal according to a very important decision of Federal Judge Carpenter recently rendered in Chicago. The court denied the petition of the government for an injunction against an association of linseed oil crushers on a charge that it was a conspiracy to restrain interstate commerce and fix prices. The decision is expected to remove much of the uncertainty that has existed as to the legality of collecting and distributing trade information in all industries.

Judge Carpenter declared that the information distributed was simply such as any business man endeavors to secure, and that to obtain efficiency in business it is necessary to have as reliable and recent records as possible. Such an association is like an exchange or board of trade in giving information of past operations, and these, of course, are legal.

Price Fixing Is Not Involved.

Answering the main argument of the government that the association in this case tended toward a stabilization or uniformity of prices which was not due to competition, the court said that there had been no artificial regulation of price.

Just because one merchant charges the same price as another, because he finds he can get it, does not necessarily indicate that there is any agreement between them to charge the same price. Because there is an opportunity to fix prices, therefore prices are fixed, is contrary to the theory of our law.

The decision in this case, *U. S. vs. American Linseed Company et al.*, in Equity No. 1490, follows:

In this case the United States, pursuant to the powers and duties imposed upon it by the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, challenged as a combination or conspiracy a contract between the defendants, linseed oil crushers, and the Armstrong Bureau.

The defendant, Julian Armstrong, in October, 1918, organized the Linseed Oil Council and operated it as a member of the Armstrong Bureau. The purpose of the council and bureau was to collect and furnish to the various members current quotations on linseed oil, the record of sales of oil, including prices, statistics as to stocks on hand, crop conditions at home and abroad, and other information of interest or value to the manufacturers of linseed oil. The Armstrong Bureau entered into contracts with certain of the defendants and agreed to furnish them the foregoing information for a consideration.

Pursuant to these contracts the various subscribers daily reported their price lists to the bureau, and promptly sent word of any change. Other information was also furnished from time to time. The statements received and collected by the bureau were immediately sent out to all the members of the association.

Business Needs Trade Facts.

The record discloses that the information collected and distributed by the bureau to its several members was of the kind which a sagacious business man secures, or endeavors to secure, in the operation of his enterprise. The information was true. The price lists furnished were made in the regular course of business,

and offered in good faith to customers or prospective customers. There was no proof that the members of the association ever, at the bureau meetings or at any other place, discussed prices or made agreements with respect to prices, and there was no evidence that the prices asked by any of the subscribers were not in accordance with the market price of flax seed, upon which the price of linseed oil was based.

Production was not limited during the period the bureau was in operation. There was no proof of division of territory. There was no proof that the prices asked by the individual defendants were not fixed by them upon their own judgment, considering all factors affecting supply and demand. There was no proof showing that any member was under the slightest obligation or constraint to ask higher prices or maintain prices.

The main argument for the United States is that the operation of the bureau tended toward a stabilization or uniformity of price on any given day, which was not due to competition, in accordance with economic law.

Many tables of statistics were offered in evidence and read to the court, from which there appeared at times a striking similarity in price, and that changes in prices were made by substantially all the members co-incidentally.

It appears further that the price of linseed oil is controlled by the price of flaxseed, and that the flaxseed market is an open one in which there are wide fluctuations as well as inactive periods.

No Price Fixing Is Shown.

The Government has not shown that there was artificial regulation of price, either by definite oral or written agreement or by tacit understanding.

Each individual crusher entering into a contract with the Armstrong Bureau specifically and expressly agreed that all information reported to the bureau or distributed by it should at all times be purely statistical and pertain only to past operations, and that the bureau should not be used to enable the constituent members to fix prices for the sale of linseed oil, cake or meal; to limit the sale, production or manufacture thereof, or to divide the territory in which it was to be sold.

It is incumbent upon the Government to show by the clear preponderance of the evidence that the defendants conspired to restrain interstate commerce. In the absence of direct proof of actual entering into of such a combination, and in the face of the denial under oath of the defendants that any such conspiracy or combination was entered into or made, the Government must show that what the defendants did necessarily had the result of restraining trade, or, if it relies upon the circumstantial evidence to show that a conspiracy was actually entered into, it must show to the satisfaction of the court that the circumstances upon which reliance is placed are entirely inconsistent with supposition of evidence.

The question involved is whether an association such as the Armstrong agency, sometimes called the open price plan, is obnoxious to the anti-trust laws, whether or not there is anything inherently wrong in an agreement between producers in a certain line to furnish each other their prices and not to make any sale deviating from the price-list without immediately notifying all the others.

Trade Bureau Work Legal.

Associations of merchants and manu-

How are curing ages figured on various meats? How are dates for smoking arrived at? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

facturers, boards of trade and exchanges are of great antiquity. Evidently such associations were not aimed at by the Sherman Act, because they are not mentioned in the act. A distinction is sought to be drawn between the operations of an exchange and what was done by the defendants through the Armstrong Bureau. An exchange sends out reports of actual sales. The Armstrong Bureau gave out price-lists. It is difficult to understand any ground for declaring one legal and the other illegal. Every producer or merchant desires to obtain for his goods the highest price he can get. The price which he charges is always the highest which he believes the traffic will bear. He cannot charge, ordinarily, more than his competitors. His competitors' price fixes the point above which he cannot go. When the merchant fixes the price at the level of his competitors he is fixing it in competition with his rival just as much as though he had named a lower price. The competition of his rival has prevented him from charging a higher price. If, on the other hand, he finds that he cannot move his goods at the price fixed by his competitors he will naturally lower the price and this will establish a new level. This is the essence of what constitutes competition.

Quotations established by the sales on an exchange established the market value at the time of the sale, but not the market value the day after. The prices at which goods are offered for sale at any moment establish the market value at that moment.

What Makes Market Prices.

In those lines of merchandising where there are no exchanges, the prices which producers and dealers put upon their goods constitute the market price. *Cluot's Champagne*, 3 Wall. 114. In the trial of that case the judge charged the jury as follows:

"The market value of goods is the price at which the owner of the goods, or the producers, holds them for sale; the price at which they are freely offered in the market to all the world; such prices as dealers in the goods are willing to receive, and purchasers are made to pay, when the goods are bought and sold in the ordinary course of trade."

This charge was approved by the Supreme Court.

The above language was cited and approved by the Supreme Court in *Muser v. Magone*, 155 U. S. 240, at page 249.

If it is lawful for dealers to get together in an exchange and provide for a dissemination of the prices obtained on actual sales, why should it be unlawful for those producers and dealers in lines where no public exchange has been established, to make some provision for disseminating information of market value or prices? To put it in another way, why should they be limited to the dissemination of the market prices of yesterday, but not those of today?

In order to obtain efficiency in business, as well as in any other human activity, it is necessary to have reliable, immediate and adequate records. With the progress that has been made in the last century it is not to be expected that business alone stood still.

In the old days when at noon the business men of the community met in the village blacksmith shop, or in the evening met at the corner grocery, a man was supposed to carry in his head all the facts in regard to his business and never to disclose them to a competitor. Adequate systems of accounting had not been devised. Overhead as a cost element in operation was unheard of. Business was run by the rule of thumb. Such days have gone by. The commercial enterprise today which is not so managed that its head can at any time know how large is his stock, the volume of his sales, the cost of his operation, and the amount of his profit and loss.

sooner or later will be distanced by his competitors.

It is because business is so much more complex, the volume so much greater, the margin of profit on single transactions so much less, that the merchants of today must have at instant command reliable and adequate information, immediately to be secured and more or less permanent in form. Business is no longer a game of chance, but a matter of scientific calculation.

Knowledge Aids Competition.

A merchant cannot compete with another merchant unless he knows what he must compete against. A knowledge of what his competitor is charging is the first step in competition. It does not follow because one man knows the price which his competitor is asking, and he then fixes the same price, that his action is by agreement. If his competitor charges a high price he naturally will ask the same price if he thinks he can get it. It is absurd to imagine that every merchant does not endeavor to keep posted on the prices asked by his competitor. If he fails to keep posted he will find himself losing money. If his prices are too high his customers leave him. If too low, he fails to reap the profit to which he is entitled. The Government cannot seriously contend that it is the duty of every merchant to guard against his competitor finding out what he is charging. It would be an impossibility. Nor is it wrong for a merchant to endeavor to find out what his rivals are charging. If he cannot get it directly and easily, he will necessarily get it indirectly and at a great expense and slowly. He must know in order to conduct his business properly; nor does the public profit by the mistakes of a merchant charging too much on the one hand or too little on the other, for want of such information. The mistakes would in all probability fall equally on either side.

Quick and accurate information of what his competitors are charging naturally leads to uniformity in prices. But because one merchant charges the same price that the other merchant charges because he finds that he can get it, does not necessarily indicate that there is any agreement between them to charge the same price. As the Supreme Court said, in the Steel case, a uniformity in price does not prove a conspiracy.

What applies to sales for present delivery, applies equally to sales for future delivery.

Supply and Demand Rule Price.

Much has been made by counsel for the Government of the fact that prices of oil went up along with the price of flaxseed; that afterwards when flaxseed declined sharply, the price of oil did not come down at the same rate, but declined at a much slower pace. The court will take judicial knowledge that for the past several months a decline in prices has been going on. The Government has failed to show that the phenomenon of the price of oil declining at a slower rate than the price of flaxseed was not common in other lines, where the price of the raw materials has fallen. That the price of the finished product on a declining market will fall at a slower rate than the price of the raw material is natural, and therefore expected. The price of the finished material under conceded economic rules in the market where there is competition, will depend upon the supply and demand of the finished material. The drop in the price of the raw material does not affect the supply of the finished material. Time must elapse before the supply of finished material is increased by the low prices of raw material, and until a supply of finished material is increased, assuming that the demand remains constant, no decline in price may be expected. When the price

of raw material starts to go up, less of the finished material will be produced, and stoppage or slowing up of the manufacture of the finished material will be at once reflected in an increased price.

The court should not construe the acts of the defendants to be illegal when it can, with equal facility, ascribe them to an innocent intention.

But it is charged by the Government that the defendants themselves claim that the effect of the bureau was to stabilize prices. That is to say, as a result of accurate and instant knowledge on the part of producers, the price of linseed oil instead of varying sharply from day to day, as shown by the sales made, assumed an average price without deviations. If these deviations before had been the result of real competition, based on accurate knowledge by the producers of the real market conditions, then the Government is far from sustaining its contentions. The defendants, however, have shown, and their evidence is uncontradicted, that the deviations before existing were caused by the individual producers endeavoring to meet prices of their competitors which had never been made; and it is common in the trade for buyers to make false representations as to the prices made by other producers. Surely, such a condition is not the one that the Sherman Act aims to foster.

Stabilized Prices Are Natural.

The Government was greatly disturbed by a statement in the defendant Ferry's books that the Armstrong Bureau brought about a stabilized market. This expression seems to have been a great bugaboo. Counsel for plaintiff would have the court believe that the term "stabilized market" means nothing other than uniform prices. Whatever the proper definition of the phrase, the record does not show that there was a stabilization or uniformity in prices.

(Continued on page 36.)

ARGENTINA LETS UP ON PACKERS.

Argentina has dropped the agitation in congress in favor of drastic regulation of the American and other foreign meat packing companies, following the submission of a report from the Argentine Rural Society.

The report asked congress to devote more attention to opening new foreign markets for Argentine meat and to cooperate with the packers, who have invested a huge amount of private capital in the Argentine meat industry, instead of fighting them.

The society's report stated that investigation had shown the present low prices of cattle, which are largely responsible for the anti-packer crusade, were not due to the machinations of the packers, but were a result of the scarcity of demands for meat from the European markets, especially the British.

The situation, according to the report, is only transitory, and is simply a reflection of the universal economic situation, and the report therefore recommends that the meat trade be left to the regular action of the law of supply and demand.

PACKINGHOUSE CAR SUPPLIES.

Regarding stock cars, M. J. Gormley, chairman of the car service division of the American Railway Association, states in a summary of conditions that loading continues to increase, but it is necessary to return cars to owners promptly and any surplus available should be reported. The demand for refrigerator cars is 40 per cent over October last year, with less cars on hand. All cars should be used, and empties as well as loaded expedited, all terminal delays reduced, and all bad cars repaired.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Western Live Stock Case.—The Commission has set down for further argument No. 12146, the western live stock case, on all the pending applications for construction and interpretation of the Commission's report in that case. Samuel H. Cowan, attorney for the complainants, has asked the Commission for a ruling that would have the effect of making the movement of stocker and feeder cattle to the feed lots and then to market a continuous movement instead of two separate ones. Such a ruling would result in bringing many rates over the 50 cents per hundred limit set in the case. Rates less than 50 cents were not to be changed. The report, therefore, if literally followed, would have no effect on the rates paid from the feed lots near the big markets, although the combination of rates to the feed lot and thence to market would be much above the 50 cent limit.

Carload Minima on Sheep, Etc.—A proposal that the Commission restore the old minimum of 18,000 pounds on sheep, lambs, kids and goats in Official Classification territory, as it was until December 30, 1919, and make reparation to the complainants, but not to the interveners, has been made by Examiner Bronson Jewell, in a report on No. 11700, National Live Stock Exchange vs. Ann Arbor, et al. Recommendation is also made that the Commission hold that the rule with regard to mixed carloads of live stock has not been shown to be unreasonable. The rule provides that in mixed carloads the charges shall be based on the highest rate and highest minimum of any stock in straight carloads.

He advised further that the Commission substitute for the 22,000 pound minimum put into operation by the Director-General, on December 30, 1919, minima varying with the size of the cars. The 18,000 is to apply, if the recommendation is adopted, only on loads in the standard car not exceeding 36 feet and 7 inches in length. For cars not more than 40 feet long the minimum is to be 19,000 pounds; and for longer cars, 20,000 pounds.

Reparation to the basis indicated is to be made to Armour & Company and New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, complainants in No. 11900, Armour & Co. vs. Director General, et al., and No. 11699, National Live Stock Exchange vs. A. T. & S. F., et al. It is to be denied to Swift & Company and the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, interveners in No. 11900, because, as the examiner said, they had not shown that they had paid and borne the charges collected.

The examiner's conclusion was that the expense of handling mixed carloads is greater than that of taking care of straight carloads, and therefore the rule had not been shown to be unreasonable. The rule had not placed an undue burden on the shipper of mixed carloads nor was the unprofitable condition of the live stock part of the diversified farmer's business due in any noticeable degree to the rule under attack.

How can a gain in weight be obtained in curing meats in dry salt? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

How can you prevent accidents to your beef luggers in carrying beef? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

What is The Packer's Encyclopedia?

Scores of inquiries like this have come to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER since the recent publication of announcements on this subject. The Packer's Encyclopedia is the

Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

which is now being prepared and which will be published within a comparatively short time.

This book—the like of which has never before been compiled in this field—is in three sections:

- I. A Trade Directory (Complete organization and trade data).**
- II. A Statistical Section (in chart form).**
- III. A Packing House Practice Section.**

Packers and operating men in every branch of the industry will be especially interested in this third section, which will be the **Packer's Operating Guide** in every sense of the word.

A brief summary of the contents of this section will tell why.

In THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of October 15, 22, 29 and November 5 we told you of the subjects treated in **Chapter 1—Cattle, Chapter 2—Hogs, Chapter 3—Small Stock, Chapter 4—By-Products, and Chapter 5—Miscellaneous.** Here is the final chapter of this part of the Blue Book, which is

Chapter 6—Vegetable Oils

Vegetable Oil Refining (illustrated)
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NOTE: Space in the Advertising Section is limited, and advertisers should get in their copy early.

Packer Employes to Act on Wage Cut

Employees of four large packers—Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co. and the Cudahy Packing Co.—were requested this week to consider the necessity of wage reductions at this time. In accordance with the spirit of the employee representation plans of these companies the matter of wages will be taken up in their various plant assemblies and other representative bodies.

In bringing up the question of a wage cut now the companies have made no mention of any definite amount of reduction, but have simply placed before their employees the facts of the case.

It is pointed out that wages in other industries have been reduced more than the wages in the packing industry, and that the situation is such that competition by those with lower labor costs brings the need for cutting expenses. Since wages form such a large part of packinghouse expense, any reduction of expense involves them. The possibility is mentioned of a curtailment of operations, with consequent unemployment, unless conditions change.

Packer to His Employees.

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., in a letter which was read to members of the various assemblies of his company, set forth conditions in the industry and said that the company has reduced expense in every other way before announcing the need of a wage reduction. This letter was as follows:

"We regret that we must at this time ask you to present an unpopular subject to your workmen through your assembly," wrote Mr. Swift, "but trust that the members of our organization realize that we want them to suffer as little hardship as possible from the hard times that have befallen the country.

"It is only because of the greatest necessity that we bring up the need of a further substantial reduction in expenses so that we can meet the competition of other concerns operating at much lower labor costs. We have been doing all that we can in this direction, but unfortunately wages form such a large part of our expenses that it now becomes necessary to

consider an early reduction of wage rates.

"It must be apparent to you, to your foremen, and to your workmen that this step has to be taken.

"If investors would be unwilling to put their money into the packing business, we should have to curtail operations, causing more unemployment, and thereby injure our workmen, ourselves, and the general public.

"We have a very heavy obligation to our 40,000 shareholders, among whom are 21,000 of our own workers. They have put their savings into our stock and are interested both as employees and part owners.

"It is also a well-known fact that the wages in most other industries have come down faster than wages in the packing industry, and I believe that every one in our organization realizes that the only questions today are, how much wages will have to be reduced, and how soon is the reduction to be made?

Would Consult with Employees.

"We have held off on this matter as long as we possibly can—longer than our business warranted—but having established a system of co-operation through plant assemblies, we want to feel that we can consult with our employees through those assemblies on every vital matter that concerns them. For this reason we have not taken action before.

"We realize that it is difficult to ask them to consider a wage decrease during the first few months of the co-operative plan, but we believe that the representatives in our assemblies will handle the matter in a broad-minded way, realizing that their own welfare, as well as that of Swift & Co., depends on an immediate reduction of manufacturing costs, involving a reduction in wage rates.

"Swift & Company's labor cost per hundredweight in 1915 was 40 cents, in 1921 it is \$1.00. Livestock has dropped in price almost to pre-war levels; prices of meat products also have fallen, yet the difference between the cost of raw material and the selling price of our products has broadened.

"Bureau of Labor statistics for July show that the average weekly earnings of 13 industries in the country are less than

How do you load beef so that it will not become slimy or moldy in transit? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

the weekly earnings of Swift & Company employees. Swift workers averaged \$5.70 more per week than workers in steel and \$6.70 more than those in the cotton industry.

"Accordingly I wish you would take this matter up with your assembly without delay, and trust its members will realize that we have put this matter up to them only when it has become absolutely necessary and only after we have done everything possible to reduce expenses in other directions."

TRADE GLEANINGS.

The Blevins Meat & Packing Co. will shortly open a branch at International Falls, Minn.

The Norton Packing Co., Norton, Va., whose secretary is S. A. McCluen, is at present erecting a plant.

The Buckeye Sausage Co., Steubenville, O., has been incorporated by G. J. Yurjevich and Zixko Drazich.

Fire in the smokehouse of the P. O. Reymann Packing Co., Manchester, W. Va., caused considerable damage.

The Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., is about to establish a distributing center for its products at Caldwell, Idaho.

The Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Lindsay, Okla., J. B. Boone, Manager, is planning to rebuild a part of their plant to cost \$20,000.

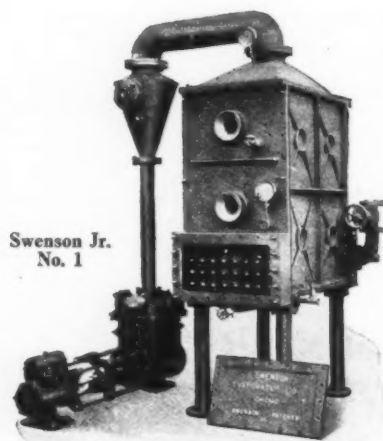
The American Cotton Oil Co. has taken over the operation of the Industrial Cotton Oil properties and will manage them in future.

The stockholders of the Muscatine Packing Co., Muscatine, Ia., will erect a packing plant there as soon as sufficient funds have been raised.

It is reported that the Newark Stock Yards Co., Newark, O., has bought the Drovers' Union Stockyards at Columbus, O., and will operate both yards in future.

T. L. Temple of Texarkana, Ark., has bought the property of the United Oil Mills, which includes four cotton oil mills, the whole property being valued at \$1,000,000. The headquarters are at Hope, Ark., where the four mills mentioned are situated.

The Calumet Packing and Provision Co. has been organized at Hammond, Ind., and has bought the Parmenter-Barnett Packing Company's plant at Hammond. Improvements have been made and operations are to begin in the middle of November. The company will also do a general brokerage business in provisions, and manufacture all grades of sausage in addition to other packinghouse products.



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New York City.

Victimizing the Shipper

It was Washington who said that "in a free and republican government, you cannot restrain the voice of the multitude." But in the postponed settlement of the threatened railroad strike some observers believe the "multitude" was not even permitted to whisper its views.

The railroads assure us in all sincerity that rates cannot come down until operating costs are reduced, and that the major factor in the operating costs is that of wages. Obviously no relief need be expected until wages have been readjusted.

It has been reported that an understand-
ing was reached between labor leaders and the Labor Board to the effect that no action will be taken on railroad pleas for wage reductions until July, 1922, and that, in consideration of this, the strike was called off.

If this is true, the public has been made the victim of a surrender to labor no less abject than the disgraceful enactment of the Adamson law.

Sooner or later the shipping public must be recognized by both factions in this controversy, for the shipper is the one who must "pay the freight." The action of the Labor Board in denying the National Industrial Traffic League the right to intervene was an unusual and far-reaching precedent; it was a denial of the right of participation to the one party most interested.

It is time to squarely meet this issue and to decide once and for all the extent of the public interest as against either capital's right or labor's might. The public is entitled to a reduction in its railroad rates, and every element opposed to this readjustment ought to stand aside. Such agreements as that which is alleged to have been entered into in this case afford no short cut on the road to "normalcy."

Stockyards Regulation

The Secretary of Agriculture has taken the first step in the regulation of the stockyards of the United States by designating November 1 as the date for the beginning of the administration by the department. Some sixty-six yards come under the tentative regulations issued on that date.

These rules and regulations, as published in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER recently, are not considered final by any means, and the secretary has set dates for special hearings to be held at representative centers, Portland, Ore., Denver, Fort Worth, Kansas City and Chicago, during November. These hearings will be presided over by Chester Morrill, assistant to the secretary, who is in charge of the packers' and stockyards administration.

As a result of these hearings Mr. Morrill

states that every line and word is subject to change, if that will improve the regulations.

Two reasons have been given to explain why all statements and work of the department under this law have been on stockyards thus far. First, the law itself practically includes the rules and regulations for the packers, and from the moment the bill was signed the packers were under those rules. But regarding the stockyards part of the act, certain duties were laid upon the secretary, including the determination of those who come under the law, and establishment of rules. This demanded action at once.

The second reason is that so far as the producer of livestock is concerned his first and most important contact is with the stockyards and their management, and the law contemplated the necessity of putting the stockyards under control and regulation at the earliest possible moment.

This initial step in the setting up of an administration for the meat industry is being taken in a deliberate and careful manner, which the administration hopes will bring good results to the industries concerned and to the country at large. The enforcing authority is showing every evidence of consideration for those concerned, and plain intention of a desire to co-operate constructively rather than to annoy by a mere imposition of authority under the law.

Railroads Lose to Trucks

A revolution took place in commercial transportation during the War. The result is that motor trucks are making rapid inroads on the short haul business of the railroads. They are doing this for two reasons, because they are able to give more favorable rates than the railroads are giving under their present schedules, and because they give better service.

The railroads for a long time were not anxious for short haul traffic, and did not realize how profitable a source of revenue it was. Now it is practically gone. In some livestock markets—for instance, Indianapolis, Ind., and Peoria, Ill.—nearly 40 per cent of the receipts reach the stockyards by motor truck. Many packers have given up shipping short distances by rail and rely on the cheaper and more efficient motor truck. And the motor truck movement is growing fast.

This comment is made to point out that the railroad short haul is going to have a hard time of it unless rates and service are so revised as to bring about real competition. Unfortunately the railroads do not seem aware of the amount of tonnage that is slipping away in this fashion.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises F. J. Gardner, chairman, Swift & Company; Myrick D. Harding, Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, Morris & Company; S. C. Frazee, Wilson & Company; John Robertson, Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, Allied Packers, Inc.; and James E. Gallagher, Guggenheim Bros., all of Chicago; Geo. M. Foster, John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D.; and J. J. Cuff, Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

PICKLING LAMB TONGUES.

A subscriber in the East has made the following inquiry:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

We would appreciate it very much if you will furnish us with a recipe explaining how to do up lambs' tongues in vinegar with the various spices. Do they have to be placed in pickle with saltpetre, or are they just placed in the vinegar pickle?

First, the tongues should be scalded and skinned before the animal heat has left the meat.

Second, they should be chilled thoroughly.

Third, they are cured in sweet pickle finished strength about 60 or 65 degrees, and cured in regular cellar temperature. They should be overhauled or rolled in about five days, and should be ready for cooking in fifteen to twenty days.

Fourth, they are then cooked in boiling temperature for 1½ to 2 hours, and after cooking are chilled properly.

Fifth, the tongues should then be put into white vinegar for at least ten days, when they will be ready for repacking with the desired quantity of spices, like small red pepper pods, coriander seed, all-spice and bay leaves. Sliced lemon may also be added, if desired.

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STEAM VS. KETTLE LARD YIELDS.

The following inquiry has come from a packer in the Middle West:

How much more do you figure steam lard renders out than lard rendered in the old-fashioned open or jacketed kettle?

To this question the Committee on Packinghouse Practice replies:

If the cracklings from the open kettle are not pressed, steam lard would probably yield 2 per cent to 3 per cent more. On the other hand, if the cracklings from the open kettle are pressed and the lard from these cracklings included in the total yield, there would probably be little difference in the yield by the two methods.

FREEZER OPERATING METHODS.

A Southern packer writes as follows:

We contemplate installing a freezer and a sharp freezer. We would like to know the best method of installation and whether brine or direct method. Is it necessary to maintain separate compressor machines to take care of the freezers, or will it work successfully with one machine handling all of the packinghouse refrigeration?

In reply the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says:

In contemplating installing a freezer, we would recommend installing the direct expansion method. The low temperature required by the freezer seriously affects the capacity of expansion ice machines. In other words, where you have an ice machine with a rated capacity of 250 tons of cooler work at a temperature of 36° to 40°, and use that same compressor on freezer work at a temperature of around zero or five above, you would get 125 ton capacity or approximately that amount. In other words, you reduce the capacity around 50%. There is no other reason why a separate compressor machine is necessary.

The question states that the idea to put products in the sharp freezer first and then in the storage freezer. This is the proper manner in which to handle freezer goods. The sharp freezer should be held at a temperature of zero to five below, and the storage freezer around twelve above zero, and as near constant as possible. Livers, ribs, cuts of beef and cuts of pork can be handled in the above temperatures with splendid results.

In freezing goods, the better method is to freeze them individually on racks in the sharp freezer and then pile them in the storage freezer. Trimmings, livers, hearts and items of this kind should be frozen in 100 lb. molds and then put into the storage freezer after taking out of the molds. It is always best to line the molds with cheese cloth before filling them.

How and when are dry salt meats overhauled in storage to get the best results? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

SEPT. BY-PRODUCTS YIELDS.

Yields and production of animal by-products in September in federally inspected plants are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

Class.	Av. per 100		Total production	Total production
	ani- mal.	live	Sept.	Jan.-Sept.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	36.73	3.74	25,369,000	247,643,000
Edible beef offal	26.73	2.72	18,418,000	146,712,000
Cattle hides	66.24	6.74	45,642,000	369,118,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.92	0.93	617,000	3,921,000
Edible calf offal	5.92	2.87	1,901,000	16,395,000
Lard (rendered)	35.37	15.58	86,163,000	1,037,639,000
Edible hog offal	5.45	2.39	13,292,000	152,791,000
Pork trimmings	9.81	4.30	23,763,000	234,697,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	3.13	1.37	7,582,000	87,021,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	1.95	2.61	2,436,000	23,068,000
Sheep edible offal	1.30	1.74	1,624,000	15,763,000

CAUSES OF PACKINGHOUSE FIRES.

The actuarial bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters has prepared an analysis of the causes of fires in packing houses during 1919. This shows that 23.3 per cent, or \$531,263, in loss out of a total loss in such plants of \$2,283,685 was due to ignition of hot grease, oil, tar, wax, etc. Spontaneous combustion ranked second as cause of fires in such risks, there being \$471,653 of loss, or 20.6 per cent, credited to this cause. The tabulation by causes prepared by the actuarial bureau is as follows:

Causes—	Losses.	Per cent of losses	
		Packing by causes	to total losses.
Defective chimneys and flues....	8	2.358	.1
Gas, natural and artificial.....	450	....	....
Hot ashes and coals, open fires....	5,083	....	.2
Ignition of hot grease, oil, tar, wax, asphalt, etc.....	531,263	23.3	....
Matches—Smoking.....	17,426	....	.8
Open lights.....	763	....	....
Petroleum and its products.....	128	....	....
Trash and litter.....	8,331	....	.4
Smoking on roofs.....	1,476	....	.1
Steam and hot water pipes.....	199	....	....
Stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes.....	7,499	....	.3
Electricity.....	42,644	....	1.9
Exposure, including conflagration.	92,063	....	4.03
Smoking from machine.....	1,923	....	.08
Lightning.....	1,451	....	.06
Misc. known causes.....	29,579	....	.9
Smoking from combustion.....	24,546	....	1.1
Spontaneous combustion.....	471,653	20.6
Unknown causes.....	1,054,209	46.1
		82,283,085	99.97

John W. Hall

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Provisions and Lard—Trading Quiet— Prices Weaker—Offerings Fair—Stocks Decreasing—Exports Fair.

The trading during the week has not been very active. May lard was under pressure at times with sales at new low levels and the January was down to practically the low point. Ribs sold at new low levels with small transactions. The trading in the futures market has been very much restricted, the feeling has been one of indifference and there has been a feeling that under the situation there is likely to be a material gain in the livestock movement which would be reflected in prices and later in the price of the product.

The average price of hogs at the beginning of this week showed a sharp decline due to heavy receipts at Chicago and other points and the pressure is expected to be kept up as long as the heavy movement continues. The average prices last week at Chicago compared with prices in corresponding weeks and previous years follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.70	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.80
Previous week	7.55	8.40	4.75	8.70
Cor. week 1920	13.50	13.40	6.90	12.65
Cor. week 1919	14.75	15.50	7.60	14.40
Cor. week 1918	17.85	14.40	10.00	15.35
Cor. week 1917	16.80	11.00	10.75	16.25
Cor. week 1916	9.45	10.30	8.00	11.05
Cor. week 1915	6.80	8.80	5.30	9.00
Cor. week 1914 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cor. week 1913	8.00	8.35	4.60	7.45
Cor. week 1912	7.76	8.15	4.05	7.15
Cor. week 1911	6.47	6.05	3.50	5.55

Av. 1911 to 1920, \$11.30 \$10.75 \$6.80 \$11.00
*Yards closed owing to quarantine.

The export movement of products was rather quiet during the week, with the total of lard amounting to only 10,042,000 lbs. and the total of meats 9,702,000 lbs. The distribution of the lard movement was quite interesting. France taking 3,710,000 lbs. while Germany took only 798,000 lbs. The total shipments to the Continent amounted to about 7,000,000 lbs. out of the total. The shipments of products from packing centers continues on a good scale, and the statement of stocks at the leading points showed a decrease for the past month. The figures of the six leading points showed a decrease of 43,000,000 lbs. for the month with the total 30,000,000 lbs. of meats less than last year. The stock of lard showed a decrease of about 20,000,000 lbs., or practically 50 per cent, with the total about 6,000,000 lbs. less than last year. The small stock of product is however a natural development of the packing situation, and has been seen in previous years at this time. It usually continues to decrease until about the January statement of total stocks.

The Bureau of Markets report of live stock and meat production for September was of decided interest as usual. The total production of beef and veal for the nine months ended September 30, was 3,311,000,000 lbs. against 3,727,000,000 lbs. last year. With a production of 400,000,000 less than last year, the figures tend to indicate some falling off in the domestic distribution.

In pork the production was 5,045,000 lbs. against 4,845,000,000 lbs. last year, with export for the year showing a decrease in meats but an increase in lard, the latter gaining nearly 300,000,000 lbs. The production of lard at the points covered by government inspection, amounts this year to 1,037,000,000 lbs. for the nine months, or at the rate of 35.57 lbs. per hog. This is slightly more than the Chicago average yield of lard, which for the summer season has been 33.6 lbs. per

hog. The production of lard at Chicago for the summer season was 127,000,000 lbs.

The probabilities of the winter movement of hogs and of the winter weights are attracting considerable attention. The Bureau of Markets estimates the total number of hogs in the country Sept. 1 at 69,095,000, compared with 70,975,000 last year. The total number of hogs slaughtered up to the end of September was 28,862,398 against 28,217,000 last year. The inspected slaughter for September was 2,422,000 against 1,978,000 last year. This is a difference of about 500,000 increase in the September slaughter so that, if this was taken into consideration, the total number of hogs in the country would be only about 1,500,000 less than last year, instead of apparently 2,000,000 less. On the basis of the figures in question, it would appear that there might be a decrease in the total marketing of hogs in the next few months, if the statement of the Bureau of Markets is approximately correct as to the relative size of the stocks on the farm.

The question of the weight of hogs is rather important. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of corn is so much higher in the shape of live hogs than it is in the shape of corn, the average live weight of hogs for the month of September was 228.36 lbs. against 227.62 lbs. The dressed weight, however, showed an increase and was 174.22 lbs. against 169.76 lbs. last year. The figures on the production of lard this year are very interesting. Out of 1,037,000,000 lbs. of lard produced at the points covered by inspected slaughter, 716,000,000 lbs. were exported so that the balance left for domestic consumption was only 321,000,000 lbs. less, of course, the change in the stocks on hand Sept. 30, compared with January 1. The fact that such a small amount of lard was retained for domestic use, rather emphasizes the restricted domestic distribution of lard, and may be one of the explanations for the downward readjustment in lard values which has taken place.

PORK.—The market in the east has been dull and barely steady with domestic and export demand quiet. Demand in the west was also slow. At New York mess was quoted at \$25@25.50; family, \$30@33, and short clears \$23@25. At Chicago cash pork was quotable at \$19.50.

LARD.—Demand locally was fair, but not as good as recently, while the west reported a fair demand for shipment. Export trade slow, and reports current that consignments abroad are meeting a slow demand. At New York prime western was quoted at 10.10@10.20, middle western 10@10.10. New York City 9½¢ nominal, refined to the continent 12¢, South American 12½¢, Brazil kegs 13½¢, and compound 10½¢@11¢, according to brand. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at Nov. price, loose lard 47½ points under November, and leaf lard at about 10 cents.

BEEF.—The market was dull and steady. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@14, packet \$13@14, family \$15@16, and extra India mess at \$24@25.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

What do hams and bellies gain in weight in sweet pickle cure? How long does it take? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Nov. 5, 1921, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ended Nov. 5, 1921.	Week ended Nov. 6, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1921.
Continent	45	210	45
West Indies .....	.....	325	.....
Total	45	535	45
BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom	5,615,500	7,490,400	5,615,500
Continent	1,501,500	9,651,000	1,501,500
Total	7,117,000	16,542,000	7,117,000
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom	3,120,346	738,000	3,120,346
Continent	2,239,941	9,918,000	2,239,941
Other countries .....	.....	2,800	.....
Totals	5,360,287	10,659,400	5,360,287

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	45	4,600,000	4,721,287
Boston .....	.....	305,000	110,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	30,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,152,000	493,000
Total week	45	7,117,000	5,360,287
Previous week	430	7,435,000	9,082,329
Two weeks ago	227	5,641,500	4,468,386
Cor. week 1920	535	16,542,000	10,659,400

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1921, to Nov. 5, 1921.

	1920 to 1921.	1920 to 1921.	Decrease.
Pork	9,000	167,000	98,000
Bacon and hams	7,117,000	16,542,000	9,425,000
Lard	5,360,287	10,659,400	5,299,113

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. nominal, 13½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 12½¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 17¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 16½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 16½¢@17¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 16½¢@17¢.

Skinless Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 13¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 13¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 13¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 12¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 15¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 15¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 15¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 12½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 10½¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 8½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8½¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 12¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 9½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 8½¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 13¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 12½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 12¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 11½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 14¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 13½¢.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Nov. 5, 1921, with comparisons:

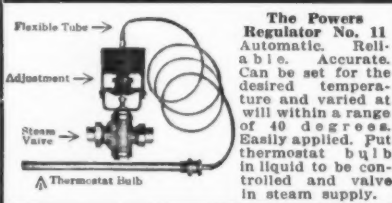
	Week Nov. 5.	Week Oct. 29.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,429	2,764
Cows, carcasses	517	612
Bulls, carcasses	147	74
Veal, carcasses	1,751	1,287
Lambs, carcasses	6,760	9,049
Mutton, carcasses	1,988	2,407
Pork, lbs.	411,920	536,962
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,505	2,767
Calves	1,592	2,512
Sheep	7,893	7,507
Hogs	19,777	19,600

Proper Temperature Necessary In Hog Scalding

In hog scalding, hand regulation frequently results in over-scalding or under-scalding, and consequent mutilation of skins. Even the most constant watchfulness on the part of employees cannot prevent these accidents when the temperature is controlled by hand.

Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators

These automatic machines control the temperature without material variation. The sensitive thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water keeps the heat at the proper degree. Powers Regulators are easy to install, do not require further attention, and maintain the proper temperature, thus allowing the employee to devote his entire time to productive work.



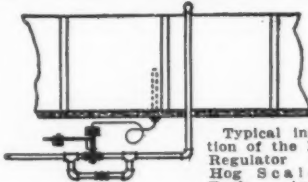
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Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Meat and livestock production and consumption statistics for September, 1921, compared to a year ago, are compiled as follows by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates:

CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL.

	September, 1921.	September, 1920.	Total Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1921.	Total Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	689,043	825,484	5,586,217	6,239,265
Calves	351,193	347,578	2,947,215	3,183,035
Average live weight:				
Cattle	982.43 pounds.	961.57		
Calves	206.48	217.94		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle	539.21	482.60		
Calves	111.49	120.58		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef	371,538,876	398,378,578	3,034,950,330	3,423,496,497
Veal	35,800,808	41,910,955	277,897,893	304,127,493
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef	50,204,072	67,010,180		
Cured beef	17,129,571	22,711,152		
End of month—				
Fresh beef	44,126,012	58,460,614		
Cured beef	15,485,441	19,593,940		
Exports:				
Fresh beef and veal	239,039	1,064,543	11,388,009	84,868,836
Cured beef	2,857,076	1,555,157	18,968,576	19,044,053
Canned beef	286,805	244,201	5,171,518	23,169,647
Olco oil and stearin	17,180,495	6,799,608	128,408,875	62,699,396
Tallow	3,319,833	946,884	10,749,517	13,924,037
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal	2,065,569	5,808,068	22,032,976	37,335,048
Tallow	44,204	1,651,754	1,058,429	9,341,086
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	\$6.00			
Calves	\$7.63			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	\$8.78	\$15.78		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern market)	\$15.06	\$24.90		
Veal calves (Chicago)	\$10.71	\$16.39		
Veal carcasses (eastern market)	\$29.32	\$25.72		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,904,774	2,293,693	14,130,974	16,104,683
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	393,845	488,786	2,138,913	2,689,580
Estimated number of cattle on farms in the U. S.:				
Jan. 1	64,652,000	66,811,000		
Sept. 1	68,279,000	68,413,000		

HOGS, PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

Inspected slaughter of hogs	2,422,350	1,978,602	28,862,308	28,217,966
Average live weight	228.30 pounds.	227.02		
Average dressed weight	174.22	169.76		
Total dressed weight (carcass)	422,021,817	335,887,476	5,045,227,746	4,845,253,620
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight	15.58			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork	103,486,163	120,197,356		
Cured pork	320,480,790	677,814,090		
Lard	149,885,513	170,773,674		
End of month—				
Fresh pork	64,187,575	87,592,345		
Cured pork	404,483,253	828,848,430		
Lard	83,822,961	109,258,328		
Exports:				
Fresh pork	1,559,081	547,356	49,467,218	20,928,078
Cured pork	64,846,404	53,646,680	568,343,680	640,877,443
Canned pork	53,970	77,935	757,318	1,004,105
Sausage	947,173	896,221	9,946,535	15,075,834
Lard	107,529,930	48,108,122	716,173,848	429,944,884
Imports:				
Fresh pork	50,047	50,560	435,193	807,730
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	\$7.94			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	\$8.46	\$16.43		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	\$24.58	\$37.05		
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)	\$15.06	\$24.85		
Pieces, 6-8 lbs. (eastern markets)	\$12.18	\$21.90		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	\$18.42	\$30.60		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	\$26.54	\$40.85		
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. average (eastern markets)	\$27.08	\$36.31		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	\$12.97	\$22.02		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	2,654,462	2,391,368	30,268,592	31,259,840
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	41,175	46,532	385,179	576,616
Estimated number of hogs on farms in the U. S.:				
Jan. 1	55,153,000	59,368,000		
Sept. 1	60,005,000	70,975,000		

SHEEP, LAMB AND MUTTON.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,249,032	1,150,776	9,789,104	8,013,707
Average live weight	74.79 pounds.	76.67		
Average dressed weight	36.26	36.84		
Total dressed weight (carcass)	45,289,900	42,394,588	370,216,859	306,724,189
Storage:				
Beginning of month	5,992,781	11,021,173		
End of month	6,014,561	25,324,548		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton	264,446	182,053	69,652,056	3,101,736
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton	1,237,402	18,400,700	21,433,339	49,703,802
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in United States of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs	\$7.53			
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime (Chicago)	\$8.50	\$12.93		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	\$18.71	\$27.36		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	\$4.22	\$6.99		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	\$12.24	\$16.24		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	2,618,109	2,895,178	17,393,684	16,473,421
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	554,715	795,988	1,680,701	3,004,629
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S. Jan. 1	33,480,000	34,984,000		

What happens to beef taken out of the plant cooler too soon? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

What is the special cure for Wiltshire sides? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Thomson & Taylor Company

Recleaned Whole and Ground
Spices for Meat Packers

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market the past week has been quiet, the holidays being a feature. There was no important change in the west, and outside lots equal to special loose were reported to have sold at six cents a pound. The undertone is steady, but the market was dull. At New York prime city tallow was 4½¢ nominal, special loose at six cents nominal, and edible eight cents nominal. At Philadelphia prime city loose was 4½¢, special loose six cents, prime country four cents, and edible in tierces eight cents. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was 6@6½¢, packers, prime 7@7½¢, and edible 7½@7¾¢. At Liverpool Australian tallow was unchanged, with prime at 45 shillings, and good mixed at 41 shillings.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market at New York was weak, with sales of oleo reported as low as eight cents, with demand quiet and support poor. The liberal sales the latter part of last week apparently filled up the holes, and sellers were forced to make concessions to effect sales. At New York oleo was quoted at eight cents nominal, and at Chicago 8@8½¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market was inactive but heavy, influenced somewhat by the weakness in stearine, and the weaker feeling elsewhere. Demand was slow. At New York extra oleo was quoted at 12¼¢ @ 12½¢, at Chicago 11½¢ @ 12¢.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL.—The market is barely steady, owing to the weakness in pure lard, but there is no pressure of sellers, while demand is limited to specific grades. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.02 per gallon, extra winter at 92¢ @ 95¢, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and No. 2 at 65¢.

NEATFOOT OIL.—Demand is slow, but prices are held at the recent levels. At New York pure oil was quoted at 92¢ per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72¢, No. 1 at 67¢, and cold-pressed at \$1.25.

GREASES.—Fair demand has been in evidence, but trade on the whole is limited, although there appears to be a little more interest in quotations. The west reported a fairly good trade, with some sales of choice white grease at 7¼¢. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, brown 4¼¢ @ 4½¢, and white 6½¢ @ 7½¢. At Chicago brown was 4@4½¢, house 4@4½¢, yellow 4½¢ @ 5¢, and choice white at 7@7¼¢.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Eastern fresh meat trade continued slow and all purchases were made on a hand-to-mouth basis. The general level of prices on all meats except lamb, which made some gain were practically in line with the low spots of last week. While the slumpy conditions of the previous week were halted, recovery has been slight.

With general supplies of beef carried over from last week and normal receipts during the present week, a general weakness prevailed on all grades below choice. The latter grades held steady to firm, due more to the light offerings than to any improvement in demand. Although some beef was frozen early in the week, it apparently had no effect on the trend of prices, and sales in all markets were forced. Cow beef was relatively more

steady than steers, and only slight declines were registered. Closing prices of this class were steady to fifty cents higher than last Friday. Bulls were in light supply at all markets and the trend was generally downward. The demand for kosher beef was about equal to the supply, and, barring slight fluctuations at New York, prices were steady to firm.

Although Monday's opening prices on veal were unevenly \$1 to \$3 higher than the previous Friday, a general slow demand resulted in sharp daily declines, reaching a demoralized condition Thursday at Philadelphia, when practically all bids were accepted. New York lost all of Monday's gain and closed barely with a week ago. With no good veal offered and only light offerings of medium and common, Boston remained steady and unchanged.

Excepting Philadelphia, where lamb trade was slow, there was a marked improvement in the demand and prices were firm to higher. Choice lambs were in light supply and registered the greatest gain. Closing conditions at Boston and New York were firm at the advance and \$1 to \$2 higher than a week ago. Philadelphia lost all of Monday's gain and closed barely steady.

Under light receipts, the mutton markets were practically unchanged from a week ago. Demand was generally poor, except for the lighter weights and these constituted only a small percentage of the offerings.

All fresh pork markets were unsettled and the slumpy conditions of the previous week were continued. Monday's gains were practically lost by midweek and the downward trend continued to the close, reaching a demoralized condition at Philadelphia near the close. Price ranges were widened and all markets closed unevenly \$1 to \$3 below last Friday.

Boston closed weak on steers, with cows steady to slightly higher; veal and mutton steady; lambs firm to \$1 higher and light pork loins weak, others steady. Some pork is being frozen. There is a light carryover of beef, with other meats fairly well cleaned up. New York closed steady on good and choice beef and weak on lower grades; veal and mutton closed weak; lambs strong; pork weak and unsettled. There is a moderate carryover of all meats except lamb. Philadelphia closed about steady at the week's decline on beef, lamb and mutton and weak on veal and pork. Lamb and mutton will clean up, with a probable carryover of beef, veal and pork.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, November 11.

Very little doing in blood this week. Buyers were indifferent and sellers were not pressing their offerings on the market. One lot of high grade ground sold at \$3.25 f. o. b. Chicago, and unground at \$3.10 delivered at Chicago. However, most sellers were holding their offerings around 15¢ above those figures.

Unit ammonia.

Ground	.....	\$3.25@	3.35
Crushed and unground	.....	2.85@	3.10
Ground concentrated tankage	.....	3.00@	3.15
Unground	.....	2.50@	2.75

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

There was quite a spurt in the demand for digester materials since our last issue,

trading in the main being at \$2.85 to \$3.25 for unground and ground. Unground, which brought better than \$3.00, were exceptionally fancy stock, being practically free from fibre and stomach offal. Contracts were largely for November, December and January deliveries. Evidently some of the manufacturers are of the belief that prices for 60 per cent protein digester will advance a little later on. This in the face of expectancy of continued low prices for feeding grains and good prospects of hogs selling at an average cost of around \$6.00 or lower on the Chicago market. Nevertheless there are many in the trade who cannot see where desirable digester materials are going to be any



BRAND'S Agitator Caldron GAS-FIRED

Agitator Scrapes Bottom and Sides of Kettle While Stirring Lard, Fat or Grease. Saves Its Cost in Labor and Scorched Goods. A Batch May Be Rendered in Three to Four Hours.

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too plentiful over the next four or five months.

	Unit ammonia
Ground, 11-12% ammonia	\$3.10@ 3.25
Unground, 10-11% ammonia	2.85@ 3.00
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	2.65@ 2.75

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

The outlet of fertilizer tankage was as narrow this week as it was broad last week. A difference of 5c per unit prevented a nice volume of business this week, sellers steadfastly refusing to make even that much concession. It is beginning to be more and more apparent that producers will have to bend a little more in order to obtain better support from the buyers.

High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.75@ 2.90
Lower grade, unground, 6-9% ammonia	2.50@ 2.65
High grade, unground	2.50@ 2.65
Medium grade, unground	2.35@ 2.40
Low grade and country rend., unground	2.00@ 2.25
Bone tankage, unground	2.25@ 2.50
Hoof meal, unground	2.25@ 2.35
Liquid stick	2.15@ 2.25
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@ 1.50
Garbage tankage, ground	1.00@ 1.25

Bone Meals.

One of the largest deals in several months was consummated since our last issue in raw bone meal of extra fancy grade, totalling about one thousand tons for shipment over November to February, inclusive, at around \$32 per ton, packed in sellers' even weight 100-lb. bags. However, this is not a criterion of the market, since the material is more suitable for animal feeds than for fertilizer purposes. The market was lifeless in steamed bone, sellers and buyers being too wide apart in their views. Dry grinding cattle hoofs brought \$21 basis Chicago freight, shipment November.

Raw bone meal	Per ton \$26.00@ 28.00
Steamed, ground	23.00@ 25.00
Steamed, unground	15.00@ 18.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns, dry	21.00@ 22.00

Cracklings.

Prices for cracklings held firm at the recent advance, with demand as good as any time lately, and supplies exceptionally scarce for this time of the year.

Pork, according to grease and quality	\$65.00@ 70.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	55.00@ 65.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Gelatine stocks continue without interest, although there is hope that buyers will show more interest within the next thirty days or so. Bulk of trading in cattle jaw, skull and knuckle bones were at \$23 f.o.b. and basis Chicago freight, with an extra good grade of junk bones at \$19 delivered Chicago. Several hundred tons of sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings sold at \$21@22 f.o.b. and basis Chicago freight.

Calf stock	Per ton \$60.00@ 85.00
Edible pig skin strips	60.00@ 65.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@ 45.00
Horn piths	22.50@ 25.00
Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles	23.00@ 25.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	18.00@ 20.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	20.00@ 21.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	20.00@ 21.00
Sheep trimmings	10.00@ 12.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

Buyers showed more interest this week but found sellers reluctant to cut loose at the prices quoted.

No. 1 horns	Per ton \$235.00@ 255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@ 215.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@ 150.00
Culls	25.00@ 50.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped	30.00@ 35.00
Hoofs, white	40.00@ 50.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@ 65.00
Round shin bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@ 55.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, heavies	55.00@ 60.00
Flat shin bones, unsorted, lights	45.00@ 50.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, heavies	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, unsorted, lights	50.00@ 55.00

Hog Hair.

There was no let-up in the demand for field and coil dried hog hair, although prices showed no change from last week. Natural gray processed winter sold at 4 1/4c, basis Chicago freight, with desirable summer at 2 1/4c. Prime winter dyed is offered at 7c without buyers.

Pig Skin Strips.

Prime No. 1's sold at 4 1/4c basis Chicago freight, and government inspected No. 2's and 3's at 3 1/4c delivered Chicago.

Production, Consumption and Stocks of Fats and Oils

Production of fats and oils, exclusive of refined oils and derivatives, during the three-month period ended September 30, 1921, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 325,520,885 pounds; fish oils, 23,383,657 pounds; animal fats, 419,741,945 pounds; and grease, 77,491,843 pounds; a total of 846,138,340 pounds.

Of the several kinds of oils and fats covered by the inquiry the greatest production, 327,555,529 pounds, appears for edible and neutral lard. Next in order are cottonseed oil with 142,989,845 pounds; linseed oil with 107,716,414 pounds; tallow with 90,401,032 pounds; and coconut oil with 34,438,986 pounds.

The production of refined oil during the three-month period was as follows: Cottonseed, 115,872,250 pounds; coconut, 31,505,200 pounds; peanut, 12,317,638 pounds; soya-bean, 2,333,930 pounds; and corn, 16,496,007 pounds.

The data for the production, consumption, imports, exports, and stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period appear in the following summaries:

VEGETABLE OILS.			
	Production, Pounds.	Consumption, Pounds.	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1921, Pounds.
Cottonseed, crude	142,989,845	128,850,009	50,575,787
Cottonseed, refined	115,872,250	257,362,461	89,611,106
Peanut, virgin	9,833,301	13,354,154	8,120,662
Peanut, refined	12,317,638	9,398,800	7,693,706
Coconut or copra, crude	34,438,986	64,992,371	77,218,786
Coconut or copra, refined	31,505,200	32,539,045	14,401,433
Corn, crude	16,496,007	19,368,220	7,335,457
Corn, refined	16,496,007	3,082,444	10,317,777
Soya-bean, crude	2,333,930	7,210,670	13,272,020
Soya-bean, refined	2,333,930	1,953,640	1,600,394
Olive, virgin and		731,354	4,342,597
Olive, refined		1,888,938	1,984,754
Palm-kernel, crude		1,023,780	240,386
Palm-kernel, refined		533,685	776,675
Rapeseed		85,805	2,109,137
Linseed		107,716,414	65,323,847
Chinese wood or tung		8,857,119	7,904,861
Castor		5,264,900	2,004,190
Palm		6,754,988	7,212,559
Chinese vegetable			
tallow		187,100	890,357
All other			4,720,271

FISH OILS.			
	Production, Pounds.	Consumption, Pounds.	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1921, Pounds.
Cod and cod-liver	57,558	2,185,156	3,368,816
Menhaden	19,901,685	11,963,751	26,849,175
Whale	480,375	1,468,223	10,932,349
Herring	1,132,695	1,362,187	3,371,062
Sperm	9,375	507,038	6,113,016
All other (including Marine animal)	1,802,059	753,163	2,802,484

ANIMAL FATS.			
	Production, Pounds.	Consumption, Pounds.	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1921, Pounds.
Lard, neutral	11,845,857	6,550,798	10,020,007
Lard, other			
edible	315,700,672	26,575,830	73,397,427
Tallow, edible	9,082,364	4,329,404	3,808,064
Tallow, inedible	9,318,698	114,728,667	100,404,458
Neat's-foot oil	1,785,384	1,052,087	1,519,058

GREASES.			
	Production, Pounds.	Consumption, Pounds.	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1921, Pounds.
White	13,232,912	9,905,484	7,272,388
Yellow	10,271,644	7,848,512	9,194,823
Brown	8,039,145	6,888,619	13,567,521
None	7,253,653	627,433	10,064,872
Tankage	19,514,074	213,743	19,354,541
Garbage or house	12,577,065	12,222,086	25,020,987
Wool	1,597,576	376,536	2,190,410
Recovered or de-greased	2,084,484	2,494,398	3,883,541
All other	2,021,289	1,596,530	7,652,313

OTHER PRODUCTS.			
	Production, Pounds.	Consumption, Pounds.	Stocks held Sept. 30, 1921, Pounds.
Acidulated soap	9,082,942	11,232,542	10,753,326
Cottonseed foats	23,037,367	27,851,002	12,028,061
Cottonseed foats (distilled)	6,066,263	12,020,601	13,191,102
Other vegetable foats	4,984,628	3,215,686	2,493,286
Other vegetable foats (dist.)	199,168	5,250	5,079
Fatty acids	11,796,007	16,315,242	9,520,416
Fatty acids (distilled)	16,521,039	18,482,606	4,331,960
Glycerine, crude	18,229,476	15,254,070	8,877,119
Glycerine, dynamite	8,123,873	8,208,590	7,444,040
Glycerine, chemically pure	8,887,227	1,801,152	3,953,411
Lard compound and other lard substitutes	176,590,196		8,546,620
Hydrogenated oil	63,004,083	10,177,353	10,172,955
Lard oil	4,078,443	2,784,019	4,162,443
Oleo oil	36,943,746	10,749,562	10,591,742
Red oil	7,827,795	5,575,540	5,671,408
Stearic acid	8,496,951	1,313,777	5,077,548
Animal stearin	16,231,422	10,722,784	4,271,567
Animal stearin, inedible	3,962,024	3,963,682	3,231,682

Tallow oil	2,502,122	10,132,276	3,016,471
Vegetable stearin	4,788,382	6,892,739	3,314,067
Miscellaneous soap stock	2,981,478	7,780,432	2,043,547

Note.—In some cases products are prepared by a continuous process, and intermediate products which sometimes appear on the market under their own names are not reported.

RAW MATERIALS USED IN PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Kind.	Tons of 2,000 pounds Consumed July 1 to Sept. 30.	On hand Sept. 30.
Cottonseed	468,290	381,342
Peanuts (hulled)	1,584	970
Peanuts, in the hull	16,405	2,047
Copra	26,382	10,849
Cocoanuts and skins	35,012	150
Corn germs	162,747	370
Flaxseed	5,856	53,354
Castor	180	3,204
Rapeseed	516	61
Mustard seed		1,519
Other kinds		35

Imports and exports of fats and oils for the quarter ending September 30, 1921, are as follows:

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS.	
Kind.	Pounds.
Cocunut oil	50,004,503
Peanut oil	472,822
Soya-bean oil	569,955
Olive oil, inedible	1,269,915
Olive oil, edible	19,087,538
Rapeseed oil	1,550,498
Chinese-nut oil	10,652,115
Linseed oil	18,387,908
Palm oil	6,608,132
Palm kernel	452,805
Sulphur oil or olive foats	3,246,505
Other vegetable oils (value)	\$33,852
Cod and cod-liver oil	4,104,150
Tallow	101,982
Glycerin, crude	1,600,450
All other animal oils	2,923,088
Grease and oils not elsewhere specified	5,414,202

EXPORTS DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS.	
Kind.	Pounds.
Cocunut oil	19,989,213
Cocunut oil	2,340,439
Soya-bean oil	260,793
Peanut oil	3,780,735
Linseed oil	826,035
Other vegetable oils (value)	1,372,526
Chinese-nut oil	\$142,462
Vegetable stearin	553,429
Fish oil	148,298
Lard, edible	275,480,433
Lard, neutral	8,870,358
Lard compounds and substitutes	10,683,804
Tallow	5,907,473
Oleo oil	38,146,197
Lard oil	39,322
Other animal oils	566,635
Animal stearin	10,150,545
Glycerin	\$17,914
Soap stock and other greases (value)	\$1,517,573

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN FATS AND OILS.	
Kind.	Pounds.
Cocunut oil	85,760
Cocunut oil	195
Olive oil, inedible	795
Olive oil, edible	62,812
Soya-bean oil	262,808
Palm oil	248,350
Palm oil	191,850
Chinese-nut oil	4,695
Linseed oil	255,840
Sulphur oil or olive foats	62,640
All other vegetable oils (value)	\$3,583
Cod and cod-liver oil	\$9,420
Grease and oils not elsewhere specified	110,535

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Nov. 7, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4@4 1/4c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3 1/2 @ 4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4 1/4 @ 5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2 1/2 @ 3c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2 1/4 @ 2 1/2c lb.; talc, 1 1/4 @ 2c lb.; silex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 7@7 1/4c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.20@1.25 gal.; olive oil foats, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4c lb.; cochin cocoanut oil, 11 1/2 @ 12c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9 1/2 @ 10c lb.; prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 9 1/2 @ 10c lb.; soya bean oil, 8 1/2 @ 9c per lb.; corn oil, nominal, 9 1/4 @ 10c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 11 @ 11 1/2c lb.; peanut oil, crude, tanks f. o. b. mills, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 6c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12 @ 12 1/4c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 8 1/2 @ 9c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 7 1/2 @ 8c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 14 1/4 @ 14 1/2c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4c lb.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Cotton Ginning Figures a Surprise—Corn Supplies Large—Cotton Oil Trade Active—Lard and Cotton Weaker—Cash Trade Moderate—Crude Tightly Held—Sentiment Against Market.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange were interrupted somewhat by the election day and Armistice Day holidays the past week, but nevertheless, trading was on a large scale, the turnover on Wednesday alone amounting to nearly 40,000 bbls. Prices were on the down grade, but the decline was very gradual, notwithstanding the load placed upon the market, and while it was easy to trace the selling, it was difficult at times to see where the absorptive power came from.

Refiners and the local element continued against the market, and were able to force slight concessions in prices, but it was not until the cotton ginning figures were published that those working on the side for lower levels were able to bring about liquidation, catching some stop-loss orders, and creating a nervous feeling on the long side.

The south continued to support the market on the setback, and there was fair

buying by western interests, supposedly for packers, but on the other hand there was scattered commission house pressure, and fair-sized dumping of holdings by Wall Street factors. Refiners' brokers were on both sides on the break, and the impression prevailed that in some cases hedges were taken in to secure profits, and immediately put out again through other sources. Again this week there was little or nothing in the way of news to stay the decline. Cash trade, while slightly better, continued far from normal, the western lard market sold into new low ground for the season, while the Government report on cotton ginnings showed the surprising total of 6,647,000 bales, or 109,000 bales more than the Government October estimate of the crop.

The question of how much cotton is still to be ginned is problematical, but the ginning report immediately reflected that those who have been figuring on 7,500,000 bales for this season were nearer correct than those who had anticipated a lower output than the Government October estimate, and the report resulted in a more or less general tendency to increase ideas of the total crop, some placing the figure at

eight million bales and others more. However, the tendency the early part of the season was to under-estimate the crop, and now the disposition seems to be to over-estimate it.

On top of the cotton situation, comes the Government corn crop estimate of 3,152,000,000 bu. compared with 3,232,000,000 bu. the final last year. While the corn crop is smaller than a year ago, the carry-over of old corn on farms this year is a record of 281,000,000 bu. against 142,000,000 last year, so that this year there is a corn supply in all positions of 3,452,000,000 bu. compared with \$3,384,000,000 last year, or record supplies for this season.

With the cottonseed oil crush facing the possibilities of larger figures than earlier anticipated, and lard and hogs facing record corn supplies, the questions before the trade are: Can lard and hogs be bulled, under the situation, and is the oil price at the lard levels out of line? With the winter run of hogs on, and lard stocks insignificant, it is not likely that the packer will pay up for hogs, and it is probable that he will be cautious in buying, owing to the corn situation, while pure lard continues to eat into the compound trade, and cottonseed oil is facing a larger production than expected, with consumption somewhat curtailed owing to the relative price situation.

Under these conditions, the trade has become more unanimous and confident in

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its belief in lower levels. The only deterrent to the break has been the doggedness with which the south is holding on to its crude oil, notwithstanding the reported easier tone to the seed market, but should the south decide to market its crude holdings, the last prop, it appears, would be knocked from under the market. The crude market is easy but is not weak, and owing to the break in prices for futures, the refiner is not inclined to pay the levels asked.

The situation confronting the trade is not an easy problem, and increased consumption is badly needed. The emergency tariff laws have been extended until the passage of the permanent tariff bill, so that possible imports of oil are not to be feared, nor is the foreign oil situa-

tion much of a factor in the market. Export demand is noticeable by its absence, and export clearances extremely small, this undoubtedly partly the result of the oil tariffs.

The Chicago operations in cotton oil futures, according to all reports, are small, and the New York trade continues to ignore the Chicago market. The feeling is still confidently expressed in leading cotton oil circles that the Chicago market will not amount to much, and that New York is the proper place, outside of the south, for cottonseed oil trading, as it is for cotton. According to information from the south to New York interests, the south is not displaying any interest in the Chicago futures market. Chicago fluctuations have been extremely narrow, although the Board of Trade is sending out oil quotations just the same as it does in grains and provisions.

Crude oil southeast was 6½¢@7c, Valley 6½¢@7½c and Texas 6½¢@7c. Prime summer tallow New York 9¢@9½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, November 3, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Nov.	.....	.....	825 a	875
Dec.	.....	.....	830 a	860
Jan.	3100	858 850	853 a	855
Feb.	1600	872 865	868 a	870
March	200	875 875	875 a	878
April	4100	895 888	890 a	891
May	.....	.....	893 a	897
June	6600	914 908	909 a	910
June	.....	.....	915 a	923

Total sales 17,000. Prime Crude S. E., 700 sales.

Friday, November 4, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Nov.	.....	.....	835 a	875
Dec.	.....	.....	835 a	875
Jan.	1300	865 853	859 a	860
Feb.	2300	882 868	870 a	876
March	.....	.....	875 a	886
April	2900	902 887	896 a	898
May	.....	.....	900 a	903
June	2400	920 910	915 a	918
June	.....	.....	920 a	935

Total sales 8,900. Prime Crude S. E. 710.

Saturday, November 5, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Nov.	.....	.....	830 a	875
Dec.	400	870 865	863 a	866
Jan.	200	880 879	877 a	880
Feb.	.....	.....	880 a	888
March	500	905 899	899 a	900
April	.....	.....	902 a	905
May	500	923 921	929 a	920
June	.....	.....	920 a	935

Total sales 2,200. Prime Crude S. E., 712½ bid.

Monday, November 7, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Nov.	.....	.....	835 a	859
Dec.	.....	.....	825 a	860
Jan.	2300	854 847	847 a	850
Feb.	1900	871 861	861 a	863
March	.....	.....	864 a	870
April	3300	894 885	886 a	887
May	300	890 890	888 a	890
June	1800	910 904	905 a	906
June	.....	.....	910 a	920

Total sales 9,600. Prime Crude S. E., 700 sales.

Tuesday, November 8, 1921, holiday.

Wednesday, November 9, 1921.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Nov.	.....	.....	810 a	865
Dec.	.....	.....	815 a	860
Jan.	4700	842 837	840 a	842
Feb.	6400	859 851	854 a	855
March	.....	.....	858 a	864
April	6500	883 875	878 a	879
May	.....	.....	883 a	884
June	15400	901 892	897 a	896
June	.....	.....	905 a	915

Total sales 39,200. Prime Crude S. E., 675@700.

Thursday, November 10, 1921.

Closed 23@25 points net lower; sales, 37,100 bbls.; prime crude, 6.75c, sales; prime summer yellow spot, 8.10@8.50c; December, 8.15c; March, 8.54c; May, 8.74c, all bid.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL—Late last week new lows for the movement were made, when Manila oil sold at 8½¢ f. o. b. New York, prompt shipment. This was rumored to have been re-sale stuff. No important demand was in evidence, with consumers holding off, and the market unsteady, notwithstanding the limited supplies available. Sales of copra were reported, basis 4½¢ coast. At New York Ceylon in barrels was 9¼¢@9½¢, tanks 7½¢, Cochin in barrels 10¢@10½¢, tanks 9½¢, and edible New York in barrels 11¼¢@11½¢.

SOYA BEAN OIL—There was nothing new of importance in the situation, with buyers and sellers apart. The emergency tariff has been extended until the permanent tariff is enacted. Supplies are limited and well held. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 9¢@9½¢, blown 9½¢, deodorized 10¼¢@10½¢, and Pacific coast tanks 7½¢.

PEANUT OIL—Inactivity continued the

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feature, with the weaker tone in cotton oil having some effect. However, offerings from the south were limited. At New York crude peanut in barrels was $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, whereas crude cotton oil was around 7c. Crude peanut, tanks, f. o. b. the mill, New York $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c, refined in barrels $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, Oriental tanks coast $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, and parilla in barrels $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL—Demand was limited and the market easier. Crude in barrels at New York was quoted at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, tanks Chicago 8c, with intimations that slightly better than that figure could be done. Refined in barrels New York $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c, and in cases about \$1.13 per gallon.

PALM OIL—The market was purely nominal, but was steady. Lagos was quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c New York, for shipment $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c, Niger $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c, and imported palm-kernel $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Crude southeast $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c, Valley $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Texas $6\frac{3}{4}$ @ 7 c. Bleachable tanks f. o. b. mills $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, prime summer yellow spot New York barrels $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HOLLAND'S OIL IMPORTS.

Imports into Holland for the first six months of 1921 show an increase in the demand for vegetable oils and a decrease in neutral lard and oleo oil, due to the high price of animal fats. Following are the imports of oils and fats into the Netherlands for the first six months of 1921, compared with the same period of 1920:

	Metric tons— 6 mos. 1920.	6 mos. 1921.
Neutral lard	512	1,612
Pure lard	1,084	2,725
Compound lard	384	399
Tallow and grease	3,321	9,595
Premier jus	2,312	6,212
Raw margarine	1,852	8,134
Cottonseed oil	1,852	25,506
Peanut oil	524	3,904
Palm oil	4,038	1,639
Palm kernel oil	1,233	4,268
Cocanut oil	28,536	22,602
Soya bean oil	21,038	17,018
Total	66,686	103,314

CHICAGO COTTON OIL MARKET.

The Chicago cottonseed oil market was practically stagnant on Saturday, demand being slow and offerings moderate. Operations on Monday were larger and the market was easier on local and eastern selling. A break of 7 points was made in May delivery, which was most active, but it rallied and closed at 8.66, a net loss of 4 points. March closed lower by 12 points.

Prices were stronger on Tuesday and closed 8 to 9 points higher, offerings being lighter. May was the most active, closing at 8.73. March closed at 8.56. Wednesday's trading was small and the market easy due to the ginning report, which showed more than had been expected. March closed at 8.55, and May, after going to 8.73, lost 3 points by the close.

By midweek cottonseed oil prices in Chicago were regarded as relatively too high as compared with lard and the eastern markets. This brought selling on Thursday, which was increased by the break in lard. Prices declined for May delivery, closing with a net loss of 15 points. March was inactive, closing at 8.45, a loss of 10 points.

Market transactions:

Saturday, November 5, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March .....	.....	.....	.....	8.60
May .....	.....	.....	.....	8.71
Monday, November 7, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March .....	.....	.....	.....	8.56
May	8.73	8.70	8.73	8.65
Tuesday, November 8, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March .....	.....	.....	.....	8.56
May	8.70	8.73	8.70	8.73
Wednesday, November 9, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March .....	.....	.....	.....	8.55
May	8.73	8.73	8.70	8.70
Thursday, November 10, 1921.				
	Open	High	Low	Close
March .....	.....	.....	.....	8.45
May	8.69	8.69	8.55	8.55

SEPT. OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of September, 1921, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 502,322 pounds colored and 17,220,384 pounds uncolored, a total of 17,722,706 pounds. This is 80,000 pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and 11,700,000 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last thirteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
September, 1920	29,819,454
October	28,249,201
November	32,098,072
December	23,869,052
January, 1921	22,688,298
February	20,296,972
March	21,361,287
April	21,813,529
May	12,316,615
June	7,613,924
July	10,583,774
August	17,803,478
September	17,722,706

SOUTHERN MARKETS.**NEW ORLEANS.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Nov. 10, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil is steady, $6\frac{3}{4}$ c bid, 7c asked. Mills are vigorously resisting declines. Refined is more active. Meal, 7 per cent, \$32.50; 8 per cent, \$34.00. Loose hulls, \$6.00; sack hulls, \$9.00. All short on f. o. b. interior points.

MEMPHIS.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1921.—Crude cottonseed oil, $6\frac{3}{4}$ c bid, 7c asked. Valley 8 per cent meal, \$35.50. Memphis hulls, \$6.00. Markets dull.

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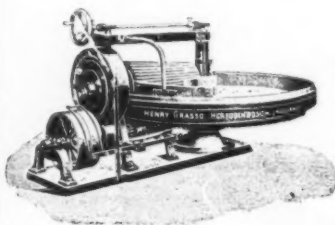
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PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from
H. G. Zaun.)

New York, Nov. 9, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork Loins, 25c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 17½c; 10@12 lbs., 15½c; 12@14 lbs., 14½c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 16c; 10@14 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14½c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14½c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14½c; 8@10 lbs., 16c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13½c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 19c; 10@12 lbs., 17½c; 12@14 lbs., 17c; dressed hogs, 14½c; city steam lard, 10c; compound, 10¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 22c; 10@12 lbs., 21c; 12@14 lbs., 20c; 14@16 lbs., 19c; skinned shoulders, 15c; boneless butts, 20c; Boston butts, 16c; lean trimmings, 15c; regular trimmings, 10c; spare-ribs, 12c; neck ribs, 5c; kidneys, 5c; livers, 3c; pig tongues, 10c; pig tails, 8c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country—Monetary unit.	U. S. money.	Unit value on Nov. 10.
Austria—Krone	.203	.0003
Belgium—Franc	.193	.0096
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	.268	.0109
Denmark—Krone	.193	.1810
Finland—Finnmark	.193	.0195
France—Franc	.193	.0728
Germany—Mark	.238	.0036
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	3.95
Greece—Drachma	.183	.0429
Italy—Lira	.193	.0413
Japan—Yen	.498	.4850
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	.402	.0030
Netherlands—Florine	.268	.3470
Norway—Krone	.193	.1405
Poland—Polish Mark	.193	.0033
Romania—Leu	.193	.0070
Russia—Rouble	.515	.0105
Servia—Dinar	.193	.0105
Spain—Peseta	.193	.1405
Sweden—Krona	.268	.2302
Switzerland—Franc	.193	.1885
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	.....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from these countries.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

THURSDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions developed further weakness at the week end though hogs were firm. The weakness in corn, limited cash trade, liquidation and selling for packers were the features of the market. Prices dropped into new low ground, with sentiment ruling against values.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil trade was large, but the market was weak. General selling pressure from refiners and shorts, liquidation and stop-loss orders, and the ginning report of huge corn supplies were the features. The lard slump was naturally depressing as was the cotton weakness, but absence of cash. The trade was the main factor. Crude cottonseed oil dropped 6½ points. Sales in the southeast were 7c bid for Texas, bleachable 7¼c asked.

Tallow and Greases.

Stearine was weak and tallow heavy. All greases were unsteady; shorts covered freely, but sentiment is still bearish and locals are taking much lower prices. Tallow, special loose, was quoted 5¼@6c, and oleo stearine at 7¼c. Extra oleo oil closed at 12¼@12½c.

THURSDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 10, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$9.90@10.00, Middle West, \$9.90@10.00, city steam, \$9.50@9.75; refined continent, \$12.00; South American, \$12.25; Brazil kegs, \$13.25; compound, \$10.50@10.75.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Nov. 10, 1921.—Copro fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —f.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, Nov. 10, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 80s; shouldered, picnic, —; hams, long cut, 122s; hams, American cut, 130s; bacon, Cumberland cut, 92s; bacon, short backs, 82s; bacon, Wiltshire, 85s; Australian tallow, 41@45s; spot lard, 78s 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Nov. 10, 1921.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 44s; crude, 38s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Nov. 10, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, none; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 62,682; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

LARD EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Exports of lard from New York for the period November 1 to November 5, 1921, were according to unofficial reports 5,399,000 lbs. Grease exports were 178,000 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Cottonseed oil exports from New York for the period November 1 to November 5, 1921, according to unofficial reports, were 355 barrels.

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 10, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.	14,200
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	8,000
Swift & Co.	11,900
G. H. Hammond Co.	6,500
Morris & Co.	10,600
Wilson & Co.	8,400
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	7,000
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	21,000
Roberts & Oake.	6,000
Miller & Hart.	5,600
Independent Pkg. Co.	5,300
Brennan Pkg. Co.	5,100
Others	8,100
Total	117,700

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 5, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,557	11,800	19,723
Swift & Co.	5,211	11,100	21,022
Morris & Co.	5,551	9,700	10,700
Wilson & Co.	3,624	5,300	10,854
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	201	5,200	—
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,334	6,800	—
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,100	—	—
Brennan Packing Co.	4,600 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 4,400 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 16,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,500 hogs; others, 11,800 hogs.	—	—

KANSAS CITY.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,094	3,638	2,447
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,589	1,635	3,614
Fowler Packing Co.	827	—	—
Morris & Co.	4,502	5,815	2,249
Swift & Co.	5,078	5,626	2,965
Wilson & Co.	3,968	3,621	5,098
Local butchers	600	907	141

OMAHA.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,290	3,619	3,705
Swift & Co.	2,498	3,176	3,452
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,206	5,762	4,746
Armour & Co.	2,486	2,976	3,458
Dold Packing Co.	944	3,690	522
Swartz & Co.	—	615	—
J. W. Murphy	—	4,655	—
Others	4,077	—	18,394

ST. LOUIS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,275	5,729	2,061
Swift & Co.	3,255	8,645	1,566
Morris & Co.	640	194	486
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,115	—	—
Independent Packing Co.	819	3,303	—
American Packing Co.	126	940	—
East Side Packing Co.	265	2,224	—
Krey Packing Co.	67	—	—
Heil Packing Co.	24	2,550	—
Sleloff Packing Co.	187	—	45
Butchers	751	27,373	1,276

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Nov. 5, 1921:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	32,740
Kansas City	25,078
Omaha	12,998
East St. Louis	7,692
St. Joseph	6,970
Sioux City	4,500
Cudahy	684
South St. Paul	15,725
Philadelphia	12,707
Indianapolis	1,840
New York and Jersey City	10,989

HOGS.	
Chicago	109,388
Kansas City	21,244
Omaha	19,519
East St. Louis	29,846
St. Joseph	24,441
Sioux City	12,707
Cudahy	13,515
Cedar Rapids	6,600
Ottumwa	809
South St. Paul	34,400
Philadelphia	19,777
Indianapolis	28,851
New York and Jersey City	39,484
Oklahoma City	2,700
Milwaukee	17,400
Cincinnati	18,600

SHEEP.	
Chicago	68,108
Kansas City	12,914
Omaha	14,748
East St. Louis	3,847
St. Joseph	10,289
Sioux City	7,704
Cudahy	526
South St. Paul	20,663
Philadelphia	7,893
Indianapolis	835
New York and Jersey City	45,091

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,900	6,000	2,000
Kansas City	300	200	500
Omaha	200	2,000	—
St. Louis	500	4,000	—
St. Joseph	200	3,000	300
Sioux City	300	1,200	1,000
St. Paul	800	600	—
Oklahoma City	400	300	—
Fort Worth	900	600	—
Milwaukee	100	300	—
Louisville	800	500	11,500
Denver	200	1,000	—
Wichita	400	200	—
Indianapolis	300	6,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,500	500
Buffalo	—	1,600	1,400
Cleveland	400	2,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	800	—
Toronto	500	300	300

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	47,000	26,000
Kansas City	25,000	7,500	3,500
Omaha	12,000	5,000	6,000
St. Louis	10,000	16,000	2,500
St. Joseph	3,500	4,500	2,000
Sioux City	10,000	4,000	3,000
St. Paul	18,000	17,000	14,000
Oklahoma City	2,000	700	—
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	—
Milwaukee	500	800	700
Denver	10,200	100	12,400
Louisville	1,400	1,400	200
Wichita	3,500	900	—
Indianapolis	1,000	7,000	300
Pittsburgh	1,500	8,000	3,800
Cincinnati	3,100	9,000	500
Buffalo	3,100	21,000	17,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	3,000
Nashville, Tenn.	600	1,100	100
Toronto	—	—	—

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	47,000	16,000
Kansas City	14,000	12,000	8,000
Omaha	7,500	5,500	6,000
St. Louis	6,000	20,000	3,500
St. Joseph	4,000	7,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	3,500	1,500
St. Paul	3,500	14,000	2,000
Oklahoma City	800	400	—
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	400
Milwaukee	1,000	700	—
Denver	3,500	900	18,000
Louisville	300	1,000	200
Wichita	2,000	200	—
Indianapolis	800	12,600	600
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	300
Cincinnati	600	4,000	400
Buffalo	100	2,500	800
Cleveland	400	4,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,200	100
Toronto	4,200	1,300	8,000

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	9,000
Omaha	4,500	6,500	5,500
St. Louis	6,300	15,000	1,500
St. Joseph	2,200	8,500	2,500
Sioux City	2,000	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,000	5,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,800	700	200
Fort Worth	3,000	800	—
Milwaukee	1,000	5,000	300
Denver	4,000	300	6,200
Louisville	200	1,300	200
Wichita	1,000	600	100
Indianapolis	1,000	10,000	2,000
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	2,000
Cincinnati	1,100	3,500	500
Buffalo	100	1,500	2,600
Cleveland	300	3,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,400	—
Toronto	1,300	1,400	2,800

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	36,000	15,000
Kansas City	2,000	4,500	2,000
Omaha	4,800	5,500	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	8,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,000	3,000	500
St. Paul	6,000	10,000	6,500
Oklahoma City	600	200	—
Fort Worth	1,800	1,000	800
Milwaukee	1,000	4,500	400
Denver	1,200	1,000	6,500
Indianapolis	800	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	—	3,000	500
Cincinnati	1,600	4,500	500
Buffalo	100	2,100	400

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	23,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,500	1,500
Omaha	900	3,500	—
St. Louis	1,400	9,000	300
St. Joseph	500	2,500	700
Sioux City	800	2,500	500
St. Paul	1,000	5,500	1,500
Buffalo	400	8,800	8,000

Note.—Holiday at several markets.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

Receipts for the week ending Saturday, November 5, 1921:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Jersey City	5,298	6,080	12,362	29,104
New York	1,987	3,344	23,903	4,866
Central Union	3,614	1,089	219	11,121
Total for week	10,999	10,513	36,484	45,091
Previous week	9,096	13,940	39,312	46,868
Two weeks ago	9,478	12,580	32,798	45,020

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business reported. Killers are generally not offering hides, being sold slightly in advance of production. Tanners are not pressing for stock, preferring to wait for same hides to be accumulated. Natives quoted 15½¢ last paid and 16¢ talked; heavy Texas, 15½¢; lights, 15½¢; extremes, 11½¢; butts, 15¢; Colorados, 14¢; branded cows 11½¢; heavy cows, 14½¢ paid and 15¢ asked; lights, 13¢ last paid; nat. bulls, 8½¢; branded 7@7½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business in country hides of late was especially meager. A few bulls were sold in both fresh and aged description. There was some interest manifested in buffs as a separate selection and also some call for over 60 lb. cows, but no business was reported. The light end of the list which has been the market leader was rather quiet all through the week in this market; some business was done in outside sections at prices steady to easier. All weights of seasonable country hides are quoted at 7½¢@8½¢ Chicago basis for quality date and sections. Aged all weights recently sold at 6½¢ Chicago basis. Heavy steers are quoted at 9¢@10¢ nominal; heavy cows and buffs are quoted at 7½¢@8¢, with the outside very hard to get now. Tanners as a rule won't talk better than 7½¢ and some hold even lower views. Extremes are held for 11¢ here; outside stock recently moved at 11¼¢@11½¢ for best Ohio and similar varieties; western and northwestern extremes sold at 10½¢ for good descriptions while mixed stock sold at 10¢; some aged extremes are still offered from Wisconsin at 9¢ Chicago basis. Branded country hides quoted at 5¢@6¢ flat nominal; country packer branded hides quoted at 8¢@11½¢ as to dates, sections and descriptions. Bulls, 5½¢@6¢ nominal; country packers 7½¢@8¢ and glue hides 3¢@3½¢.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—No new business passing in the Twin Cities markets or section. The situation is nominally steady in tone on the basis of last sales. Stocks are well in hand and not much pressure to sell is evident. Heavy hides are quoted at 7½¢ lately paid for fresh stock while mixed quality brought 7¢. All weight hides recently moved at 7½¢@8¢ and light stock sold at 10¢@10½¢ for descriptions; inside on mixed quality. Bulls are quoted about 5½¢; kipskins lately sold at 10¢; calfskins at 12¢ and horse \$3.25@3.50.

CALFSKINS quiet and featureless. Offerings of local city calfskins are noted at 18½c now where formerly 19c was asked; last sales were at 18½c here and 18c in the outside markets. Outside sellers now offer skins at 18c and a trifle under that level, for first salted stock. Packers hold ample lines of skins and still ask 19c and better. Tanners are displaying no interest in skins, their views usually being under 18c for cities and packers. Resalted skins quoted 13@17c; countries 12@14c; deacons 90c@1.00; slunks, \$1.30; kipskins, 17c paid for cities; packers, 17½c; outside lots, 13@16c; countries, 10@12c.

DRY HIDES quiet. Western all weight hides quoted 10@12c.

HORSE HIDES.—Renderer hides, \$3.75 @4.00; mixed stock, \$3.50@3.75; aged goods, \$3.00@3.25 for quality. Trade slow for the present.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins are sold out at \$1.05@1.20 for quality; dry pelts, 10@12c; pickles, \$3.50@4.50.

HOGSKINS.—Country run, 15@30c; rejects half; strips, 4c paid.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—As noted lately, further business in city packer October native steers was put through at 15c, a

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steady level. Butts recently topped 14½¢ and Colorados 13½¢; cows are quoted 11 @ 11½¢ nominal and bulls at 7 @ 8½¢.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Heavy small packer hides continue in good demand. Two cars of Pennsylvania small packer native steers moved at 13c. A car of native bulls brought 8c. All-weight cows and steers are quoted at 12@12½c with outside usually asked brands quoted 7½@8c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—No apparent change is noted in eastern country hides. Tanners are not inclined to operate owing to dull leather situation. Best mid-west grub-free extremes are available at 11¼ @ 11½c, with some sellers talking higher; western stocks, mixed quality available at 10½ @ 11c. Bufts are slow and featureless, buyers talking about 7½c for good sectioned stock. Most offered lots are at 8c, but some sellers talk even higher. All weight eastern country hides range about 6½ @ 8c for quality. One eastern tanner

reports offerings of old hides at prices ranging from 7c, some of the lots dating two years back.

CALPSKINS slow. No business passing and inquiries are few. Business in past two weeks has been meager. Dealers talk stronger rates in efforts to draw counter bids. Last sales were at \$1.70/.22@.26@ for N. Y. stock; outside skins sold \$1.60@.2.00@.2.50 for Pennsylvania origin; more available \$1.30 basis on lights. Countries, 90c@1.00 basis; kips, \$3.40@5.90.

AUGUST HIDES IMPORTS.

An increase of 22.1 per cent over the quantity recorded last year marked the August, 1921, imports of cattle hides into the United States. Argentina supplied 32.2 per cent of the month's purchases, Uruguay 21.9 per cent, Brazil 12.5, Canada 9.3, Cuba 7.7, and other countries 16.4 per cent. Of the calfskins imported 21.1 per cent was received from France, 11.9 per cent from Denmark, 11.7 per cent from Canada, 6.7 per cent from the Netherlands, and 4.9 per cent from the United Kingdom. The August, 1921, importation of sheepskins was principally from New Zealand, whence came 52.8 per cent of the total quantity received during the month. Argentina sent 29.9 per cent, the United Kingdom 5.6 per cent, and Brazil 4.8 per cent.

Stocks and Distribution of Hides and Skins

Stocks of hides and skins on September 30, 1921, with distribution during September, are shown in the following figures reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, compiled from returns made by 4,522 establishments, including 346 packers, 573 tanners and 628 dealers and importers:

		Number on hand September 30, 1921				No. disposed of during September.	
DOMESTIC-PACKER (Green salted)		Total.	Light.	Medium.	Heavy.	Unclassified wt.	of during September.
Cattle hides		4,070,202	731,705	982,205	1,001,887	1,354,345	1,028,534
Steers—							
Branded	731,255	65,226	221,609	298,398	146,181	176,687	
Unbranded	719,739	117,288	206,589	238,282	157,780	254,606	
Cows—							
Branded	368,997	49,569	159,371	23,546	136,511	89,903	
Unbranded	800,207	233,488	337,177	97,891	131,711	200,554	
Bulls—							
Branded	23,370	560	902	12,968	9,040	2,527	
Unbranded	138,419	928	13,876	63,208	58,409	19,273	
Mixed hides	272,704	61,308	43,541	34,680	133,175	54,553	
Calf and kip skins:							
Calf	775,124	203,400		230,573	341,151	123,669	
Kip	240,387				240,387	97,692	
				—On hand September 30—		Disposed of during Sept.	
				Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Cattle—green salted:							
Steers	.....hides	86,504	267,070	32,148	26,411	26,411
Cows	.....hides	468,205	28,238	88,082	12,101	12,101
Bulls	.....hides	51,064	2,761	7,795	329	329
Mixed cattle	.....hides	947,575	242,939	282,359	59,082	59,082
Cattle—dry salted	.....hides	227,002	708,916	11,806	114,681	114,681
Buffalo—dry or dry salted	.....hides		170,077		23,354	23,354
Cattle and kip (foreign tanned)	.....hides		201,064		37,337	37,337
All other foreign tanned	.....skins		478,373		61,738	61,738
Calf:							
Green salted	.....skins	1,437,143	672,781	313,667	133,773	133,773
Dry or dry salted	.....skins	104,808	485,213	20,117	89,816	89,816
Kip:							
Green salted	.....skins	269,454	71,469	81,485	293	293
Dry or dry salted	.....skins	60,573	296,118	1,340	6,723	6,723
Horse, colt, ass, and mule—dry or green salted—							
Hides	.....hides	218,482	87,395	21,647	4,059	4,059
Front	.....whole fronts	37,658	18,928	2,224		
Butts	.....whole butts	75,225	116,068	8,692		
Shanks	.....shanks	55,474	9,659			
Splits, pickled	.....pieces	148,079	13,553	10,914		
Goat and kid	.....skins	254,051	10,491,252	38,215	1,400,707	1,400,707
Cabretta	.....skins		791,110		42,214	42,214
Wool and sheep and lamb	.....skins	1,250,032	803,205	635,087	147,300	147,300
Sheep and lamb	.....skins	4,839,632	5,615,929	89,945	953,008	953,008
Skivers	.....pieces	185,406	1,033,236	8,788	508,350	508,350
Fleshers	.....pieces	34,158	531,150		162,426	162,426
Kangaroo and wallaby	.....skins		359,166			
Deer, elk, gazelle, etc.	.....skins	3,151	212,721	117	53,833	53,833
Pig and hog							
Whole skins	.....skins	81,842	6,804	14,203	246	246
Strips	.....pounds	348,880		28,814		
Seal	.....skins	6,528	68,564			
Other raw stocks	.....pieces	3,225	3,988	57	2,239	2,239
Distribution of stocks of principal classes of hides and skins:							
				—Quantity on hand September 30, 1921—			
		Total.	Packers & Butchers.	Tanners.	Dealers and Importers.		
STOCKS OF HIDES AND SKINS—							
Cattlehides	6,086,225	1,875,347	2,690,777	1,520,101		
Buffalohides	170,077		140,508	29,569		
Cattle and kip—							
Foreign tannedhides or skins	201,584		162,448	39,416		
Calf and kipskins	4,413,070	485,118	2,567,650	1,360,302		
Horse, colt, ass, and muleskins	305,877	1,588	47,155	258,804		
Frontswhole fronts	56,586		45,806	10,780		
Buttswhole butts	191,290		105,621	25,669		
Shanksshanks	65,333		65,390	3		
Goat and kidskins	10,711,093		9,007,394	1,716,838		
Cabrettaskins	791,110		687,072	123,158		
Sheep and lambskins	12,606,056	959,271	6,783,952	4,862,803		
Kangaroo and wallabyskins	359,166		359,161	8,685		
Deer and elkskins	215,872		174,295	41,647		
Skivers and flesherspieces	1,783,959		1,311,070	477,966		
Pig and hogskins	88,640		79,000	63,150		
Pig and hog stripspieces	348,880	211,525	137,392	8		
Sealskins	75,092		74,548	544		

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago,

Nov. 10, 1921.

While receipts of cattle locally and in the aggregate elsewhere could hardly be considered large for this season of the year, the supply was far too great for trade requirements. A depressed dressed beef trade was the most bearish element. Chicago's run for the first four days of the week totaled around 65,200, against 49,239 during the corresponding period the previous week, and 72,503 a year ago. The ten-market total at around 218,100 showed a gain of 38,900 over the corresponding period last week, but a falling off of 71,300 from a year ago.

Arrivals this week consisted almost entirely of plain stock, running largely grassers and short-feds. Decently-finished corn-feds were comparatively scarce, and strictly choice lots were so few as to be almost negligible. The better grades held steady early in the week, due to scarcity, but the relatively low prices for the great bulk of steers pulled values of the choice kinds lower in sympathy later in the week. Good and choice yearlings and light steers closed today about 25c to 40c under a week ago, while others looked about 50c to 75c lower. There was some country competition on low-priced, half-fat steers, so that these kinds failed to register the full decline.

Sellers encountered extreme difficulty in moving many of the short-fed and warmed-up steers and some cattle sold on today's market arrived Monday, owners getting first bids today. The close of every session this week found acres of plain cattle unsold, often without bids. The majority of offerings were the kinds selling from \$6.00 to \$8.50, and medium quality steers, carrying a very decent flesh covering, had to go today around \$6.50 to \$7.00.

The supply of westerns was moderate. Bulk of western steers sold around \$5.30 to \$6.00, with the more desirable lots up to \$7.00 and one load Monday at \$7.40.

Fat she stock declined 25c to 50c, with canners and cutters mostly 25c lower. Bulls found very dull outlet all week, and today's prices were generally 25c to 40c under last Thursday. Bologna bulls today sold largely around \$3.50, with common light kinds down to \$3.00. Beef bulls found very slow sledding. A determined bear campaign on the part of killers sent veal calves sharply lower until today's prices were fully \$2.00 under a week ago. Packers today refused to go over \$9.00 for the

best vealers. Heavy calves were slow, but declined less.

Chicago's receipts of hogs for the first four days this week totaled approximately 150,000, largest for four consecutive days since early in February. Ten markets have had a combined four-day supply of around 457,000, largest aggregate marketings at these points since June. More than 95,000 hogs reached Chicago on Monday and Tuesday, and prices declined sharply.

(Continued on page 39.)

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 9.

Our run of cattle and calves for the week ending today totals 36,500. By far the heaviest proportion of the run consists of plain quality cattle and upon this kind the market has been slow and unevenly lower. What few of the better grade steers we have been receiving have held to a steady basis, but we have had nothing better than what might be called good to choice. In the matured kinds, the range of prices upon these is \$8.25@8.75. Actually choice to prime steers would bring considerably more money. The heavy run of the common grade has of course had much to do with the slump in prices. The bulk of native steers is \$5.00@7.00. A train of good weight South Texas steers sold in the Quarantine division on Tuesday, brought \$5.35, this sale compared with our native cattle is about steady.

In butcher cattle the decline for the week is 25@50c, the better grades being perhaps not more than 15@25c lower. The best yearlings we had this week brought \$10.50, with a number of sales of the medium kind swinging around \$8.00. Plain and medium grassers range from \$3.50@7.00. Butcher cows find slow sale and are selling for the most part from \$3.50@4.75.

In the compilation of statistics for October just passed, it was found that there have been sent from this market 34,000 head of feeder stock into nearby territory. While this is by no means a record figure, it is significant to the extent that it is 26% of the receipts for the month, and it indicated at return of confidence on the part of the cattle feeders in this territory which is very gratifying.

There has been a heavy run of hogs this week, the total amounting to something like 87,000. The heavy run together with an over abundance of light unfinished hogs, has had a depressing effect on the market and prices today are 40@50c lower than a week ago. The Eastern order

buying trade has been particularly active this week and the consequence has been prompt and complete clearances, notwithstanding the liberal run. Strong weight pigs and good light hogs seem to have the call and are moving with fair activity. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers \$7.25@7.40; good heavies, \$7.25@7.35; roughs, \$5.00@6.25; lights, \$7.25@7.50; pigs, \$7.75@8.25; bulk, \$7.25@7.35.

The sheep run this week totals 10,000 and while this run is light, the buyers have been in a bearish mood during the entire week. The top to city butchers on the best native lambs is around \$8.50, with the bulk going at \$7.75@8.25. Southwest lambs which are generally carrying pretty good quality, are bringing \$7.50@8.00. Real good handy weight ewes are selling principally at \$4.00, the heavier kinds, \$3.00@3.75.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 9.

Prices for practically all classes of live stock today were the same as Tuesday, and offerings moved freely especially in the hog and sheep divisions. In the calf division trade was dull with prices down another 50 cents. Several bunches of good steers cleared at \$9.25. A good many common stockers have accumulated in second hands. The top prices for hogs was \$7.10. No western lambs arrived. Native lambs sold at \$8.50@8.65.

Receipts today were 9,000 cattle, 7,000 hogs and 1,500 sheep, compared with 9,000 cattle, 6,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep a week ago, and 11,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 5,500 sheep a year ago.

The few bunches of good fat steers here sold readily at steady prices. Several loads brought \$8.75@9.25. A good many fair steers warmed up on grain brought \$6.50@7.50, and short fed steers brought \$7.50@8.50. Straight grass fat cattle though steady sold slowly because of the plain quality of the offerings. Grass fat cows and heifers were weak and fed grades steady. Calves were 50 cents lower.

Hog prices remained in practically the same position as Tuesday, though there was more activity to the trade. The top price was \$7.10 and bulk of offerings sold at \$6.75@7.00, or the narrowest spread of the season. Receipts remained moderate here, though liberal elsewhere.

Only 1,500 sheep and lambs arrived all natives. The supply was short of actual needs, and buyers were reluctant to open up active competition. The market was firm. Native lambs sold at \$8.50@8.65, and ewes \$4.00@4.15.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Salisbury Ice & Supply Co., Salisbury, Mo., will erect an addition to their plant and are inviting bids.

The Buck Ice Co., Columbus, Ga., will shortly erect a new ice plant.

The Falls Ice Co., Cuyahoga, O., is to make additions to the plant shortly.

The City Ice Co., 21st and Campbell streets, Kansas City, Mo., is to build an ice plant to cost \$75,000.

The H. Office & Brother Co., Washington and Dudley streets, Dayton, O., are erecting a new cold storage warehouse.

The Standard Ice Co., Lynchburg, Va., will enlarge its plant to twice its present size, according to President E. C. Ivey.

The American Ice Co., 309 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md., W. H. Oler, manager, will spend \$20,000 on alterations to their plant.

The Newark Ice and Cold Storage Co., St. Clair and Clinton streets, Newark, O., has just completed a new cold storage plant.

Reports indicate that Asheboro, N. C., is to have a new ice plant in the near future, some of the local capital being interested.

The city of Vernon, Texas, is considering the erection of a municipal ice manufacturing plant, and inquiries should be addressed to the mayor.

The Cedar Falls Ice Co., Cedar Falls, Ia., recently sustained some damage from fire. Preparations are under way for the construction of a new plant.

Thomas Davies, acting for others, is considering the conversion of the plant of the Huebner-Toledo Breweries, Hamilton and Division streets, Toledo, O., into

a cold storage plant. The cost would be about \$100,000 according to estimates.

The Paul E. Flotron Co., refrigerating engineers of Philadelphia, have acquired a site facing the Reading Railroad, between Third and Fourth streets, Pleasantville, N. J., and will erect a large sized ice plant.

Work on the new plant of the Citizens' Ice and Fuel Co., Fifteenth and Tenth ave., Columbus, Ga., will be started as soon as plans have been drawn, according to W. T. Gould, one of the promoters of the enterprise.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS LEGAL.

(Continued from page 19.)

The defendants contend, and I agree, that the term "stabilized market" means the obtaining and distributing of any accurate information that would enable crushers and buyers of linseed oil the better to understand the conditions of the flaxseed and oil market, to the end that the speculative hazards which formerly had worked injury to both seller and buyer would be minimized and eventually eliminated, and the economic law of supply and demand be more intelligently put into operation.

Complaint is made against what is called the "zone system" and differentials applying thereto. It is true the prices quoted had reference to certain well defined territory, and the prices were accompanied by differentials to equalize the cost of railroad transportation. The record shows that these differentials were adopted after a thorough and intelligent investigation of freight rates from the base point to point of delivery, and the addition to the price, ranging from two to twenty-seven cents per gallon on spot, and from one to fifty cents on futures in the different zones, was arrived at after a fair averaging of these freight rates into the designated territory.

Zoning for the purpose of fixing rates is not new. The Interstate Commerce Commission permits it in regulating the charges to be made by railroads. It is not a perfect system and there is always a certain amount of discrimination to those who live on or near the dividing line between zones, and I have no doubt a few buyers of oil may have been to some extent penalized, but every buyer had the option of purchasing f. o. b. point of manufacture, or f. o. b. point of delivery, and I must assume that the buyer would choose that f. o. b. point which seemed the most to his advantage.

Price Not Higher by Zoning.

The charge of the Government that the zone differentials were adopted in order that the price charged for oil would be artificially enhanced and the defendant crushers consequently enriched, is not borne out by the evidence. There was no zone in which all the crushers did business, and the bulk of the finished product sold by the defendants was for delivery in zones carrying minimum freight differentials.

Counsel for the Government seeks to draw an inference of guilt from the admission of defendants that the bureau allowed them to sleep nights. The only restraint which the rules of the bureau on their face impose is that the members agree not to deviate from their price lists without informing the other members at once by telegraph. At the close of each business day every member knew until the next day what the market was. It seems

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New York—Roesler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
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New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Co.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., 159 Tenth St.
Providence—Edwin Knowles, 36 Custom House St.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Savannah Brokerage Co.
San Francisco—Maillard & Schmiedell.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

to me that the situation thus created is not dissimilar from that sustained by the United States Supreme Court in Chicago Board of Trade vs. United States, 246 U. S. 231. It is very evident that the Supreme Court does not believe that the Sherman Act should prevent men from sleeping nights.

The Armstrong Bureau was organized solely for the purpose of furnishing information not only to the linseed oil crushers, but to those interested in every other industry. It was a bureau of intelligence, and one which makes for real rather than artificial competition in trade. There was no restriction placed upon any member. He was free to buy from and sell to whom-ever he chose. The bureau operated solely as to past transactions, and wherever there is freedom of contract on the part of the constituent members there cannot be a violation of the Sherman Act.

The prosecution, down deep, evidently believes that an association of producers or merchants must necessarily be obnoxious to the Sherman Act because it affords an opportunity for the members to conspire to restrain trade.

Trade Association Logical.

Where there is such an association it is perfectly natural for members to express themselves as to conditions and prices; in fact, that is what the association is formed for, and these expressions have been seized upon by counsel as evidence to show that a corrupt agreement was actually made.

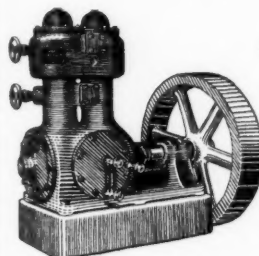
To my mind some of these expressions are evidence that no such agreement was in fact made, if they are evidence of anything. It would be perfectly natural, among a meeting of oil men, for some one to say that he thought prices ought to be higher. The meaning conveyed by such an expression would not be that the man was at a loss to understand why prices were not higher, taking into consideration the demand and supply and conditions of the trade. I might well say today that the weather ought to be cooler without laying myself open to the imputation that the temperature had been fixed by an agreement of mine.

Logic which assumes that because there is an opportunity to fix prices, therefore prices are fixed, is contrary to the genius and theory of our law. Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. If the Armstrong Bureau is to be dissolved merely because it afforded an opportunity for the members to fix prices, then this court, with equal propriety, could be asked to dissolve any lunch club where business men met. This theory hardly warrants discussion, and I would not mention it had I not been gravely urged in this case, that such was the underlying thought of the prosecution. It is the ancient fallax post hoc propter hoc.

The bill will be dismissed for want of equity.



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U. S. A.

Chicago Section

E. M. Doane, manager of the provision department of George A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., has been in Chicago this week.

Ralph Dold, vice president and general manager of the Dold Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., paid a visit to Chicago during the week.

D. A. Bell, sales manager of the Youngstown Packing & Provision Co., Youngstown, O., was a visitor in Chicago this last week.

Swift & Company's sale of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 5, 1921, for shipments sold out, ranged from 7.00 cents to 19.00 cents per pound; average 11.15 cents per pound.

Vice President John J. Dupps, Jr., of the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, who is in charge of the Chicago offices of his company, left this week for an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

Harry Ward, who has organized and is managing the newly formed Reliable Packing Co., at 17th street in the Stockyards district, which is doing a general provision business and some hog and calf slaughtering, reports that business is going along well. Mr Ward is also in charge of the Real Sausage Co., at 27th and Poplar streets.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, November 5, were as follows:

	Last week	Last year
Cured meats	16,823,000	27,485,000
Lard	11,715,000	8,706,000
Fresh meats	33,879,000	27,578,000
Pork	6,880	1,590
Canned meats ...	18,253	48,735

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 1,128,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 12,773,000 lbs.; lard, 1,133,000 lbs.; pork, 1,133 bbls.

ST. LOUIS VETERAN DIES.

Charles T. Jones, general manager of the St. Louis National Stockyards, East St. Louis, Ill., died on November 5 after a short illness at the age of 71 years. This veteran of the industry had been connected with the stockyards for more than 50 years and had recently celebrated his silver anniversary there. Starting in 1871 with the building of the stockyards he later worked as timekeeper, yardmaster, superintendent, and finally became general manager in 1909.



THE LATE CHARLES T. JONES.

E. F. Bisbee, vice-president of the National Stockyards, issued an informal statement regarding Mr. Jones' death in which he said:

"It is impossible to express fully the appreciation of Mr. Jones' worth to those who were constantly about him. Every person who knew him loved him. His attributes of character were such that endeared him to everyone with whom he came in contact. Hundreds will miss the daily association with him, for he was a tireless worker. His calm deliberations

will be sorely absent among his fellows at the stockyards to whom his judgment was considered a reason for infallibility. On the lips of every person at the yards today has been a message of regret and condolence to his relatives."

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 33,147 cattle, 94,163 hogs, and 44,336 sheep.

Frank W. Harding, general executive of the American Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association, returned on October 31, from a six weeks' stay in South America, on the S. S. American Legion of the Munson Steamship Line. Mr. Harding had been visiting some of the important livestock centers of South America. The livestock and packing interests whose representatives are frequent visitors to South America will be interested in the fact that the Legion and her sister ship, the Southern Cross, are at present making the voyage between Rio de Janeiro and New York in eleven days, which is two days faster than the foreign vessels sailing between these ports.

Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder announces that the Post Office Department and the express and railway companies have joined in a nationwide effort to stimulate greater interest in the good packing of parcel post, express and freight packages. November has been selected as the "Perfect Package Month," during which an active campaign will be conducted to induce all mailers and shippers to give their attention to the manner in which their goods are packed, kind of containers used, and the writing or marking addresses plainly and completely. This is of great public interest, because in the end the public must pay the bills for lost or damaged shipments. Therefore, the public should be deeply interested in the campaign which will tend to reduce losses and improve the service.

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LEON DASHEW Counselor At Law

15 Park Row New York

References

Armour & Company
The Cudahy Packing Co.
Austin, Nichols & Co.
New York Butchers
Dressed Meat Co.

Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.

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CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

A touch of winter weather, with lower temperatures by midweek, had a stimulating effect on demand, which was slow and draggy the first few days of the week. However, salesmen were willing to make slight concessions in order to increase their volume and afford some encouragement if possible to the retail demand. Declines in live hog prices have also had a bearish effect on the pork market.

Supplies of beef consisted largely of medium and common steers and cows. Few choice steers were available and sold steady. The bulk of the steers sold from \$12 to \$15, while \$16 to \$18 moved the better grades. Common steers sold unevenly, but those suitable for butcher trade kept within the limit of \$8 to \$11. The cow supply included few strictly good butcher cows, the bulk being hard boned rough bullocks, selling from \$7 to \$9. Most of the beef this week was broken up. Rounds moved slowly at slight declines, while chucks showed a little improvement. Loins and ribs sold unevenly, with common grades reaching some very low spots. Bologna bulls moved slowly and declined fifty cents for the week. Kosher beef held steady to strong with last Friday's prices under a fairly good demand.

The moderate supplies of veal consisted largely of northwestern calves with average weight lighter than usual. Choice calves formed a small percentage of the offerings and showed a decline of \$1, while all other grades held steady with last week's closing.

While assortments of lambs were good, demand centered on medium and good grades, selling from \$14 to \$17, resulting in advances of \$1 on all grades except choice, which held steady with last Friday.

Good handyweight sheep were in good demand and easily scored an advance of \$1, while other grades held steady. Offerings consisted largely of heavy bucks and hews.

Demand for fresh pork continued slow throughout the week. Lower temperatures, with a snow on Friday, were, no doubt, influential in preventing further price declines since midweek. Lower prices in the live hog markets have had a bearish influence on the fresh pork trade, and sellers were willing to take the declines in order to keep stock moving.

Compared with last Friday, steers and cows steady, bulls 50c lower, choice veal \$1 lower, other grades steady, choice lambs steady, other grades \$1 higher, good and medium mutton strong to \$1 higher, common steady, pork loins \$2 lower, shoulders 50c higher, picnics steady, Boston butts steady to 50c higher and spareribs \$2 higher. Less stock will be carried on storage rails this week than for several weeks past. There will be a light carryover of beef and veal, with lamb and pork well disposed of.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 35.)

the average cost of packer and shipper droves Tuesday dropping to \$7.01, lowest since the first half of January, 1916, and 60c below the average of last week's closing session. There was some reaction in the market on Wednesday and early today, but big packers balked at following the advance, leaving approximately 20,000 hogs unsold at the noon hour today and bidding around 25c below the day's best prices. As compared with Thursday of last week, today's closing market showed declines of mostly 40c to 50c on light and butcher classes, with packing sows and pigs mostly 25c to 35c lower and a few of the best light lights not more than 15c to 25c down.

Demand on eastern shipping account has been a strong prop under the market throughout the week, about 37,000 hogs, or one-fourth of the Chicago receipts, finding

the shipper outlet during the four days, as against 29,000 like period last week. Quality particularly since Monday has been the best of the season, with packing sows scarcer in proportion to the total, and new crop hogs, which are now forming the great bulk of offerings, showing a higher average finish than previously this season. Average weights of packer and shipper droves for the week to date are a pound or two lighter than last week. Demand both on local and shipping account has been especially good for underweight lights and pigs which continue to command higher prices than more matured hogs, good pigs selling upward to \$8.00 today and best 130 to 140 lb. weights being quotable to \$7.75, as against an extreme top of \$7.50 on butcher weights and a practical top on such kinds of about \$7.40 after the start. The price range is narrow, with \$7.00 to \$7.25 taking the bulk on today's later market, against \$7.40 to \$7.75 a week ago.

Marked shrinkage in the marketward movement of sheep and lambs as compared with that of the late summer and early fall reflects early curtailment of the run of range stock, and, to a lesser extent, the small countryward movement of feeders last summer. Ten markets received a combined supply of only about 196,000 the first four days this week, comparing with 220,549 like period last week and 267,746 the same period a year ago, while the four-day total at ten points this week falls more than 100,000 short of the average receipts at the same points for the same four days of the preceding four weeks' period and are the lightest since the first week of August last.

No lambs have sold this week above \$9.25, and many of desirable fat class sold Monday at \$8.50 to \$8.75, but the bulk of the good killing kinds today cashed at and about the \$9.00 mark, with throwout cull natives largely from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Today's market with local killers, shippers and feeder buyers competing actively for supplies, carried a very healthy undertone, and the trade in general is figuring on a well sustained or advancing trend of values from now on, barring a possible bad spot that may follow a temporary swelling of receipts of stubble or corn-field stock that a spell of bad weather would likely induce. Yearlings and wethers have been scarce throughout the week. A good to choice grade of 90 to 95 lb. fed yearlings sold during the week at \$7.00 to \$7.50, with a well finished but heavier kind down to \$6.50. No aged wethers good enough to pass \$5.50 have been offered and \$4.50 had

stopped most any of the fat handy ewes available. Bulk of the fat ewes of strong and medium weight sold from around \$3.00 to \$4.25, with some fat big weights going on down to \$2.50 to \$3.00, few today below \$3.00.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

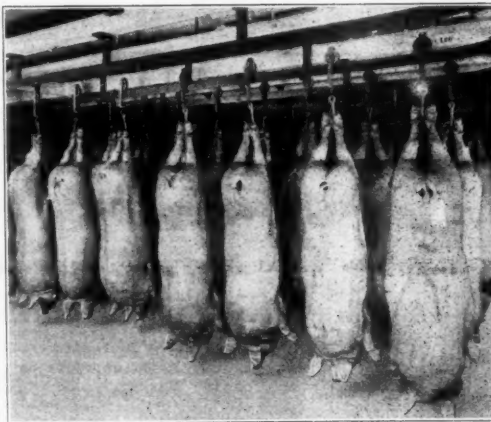
So. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 9.

Notwithstanding reduced supplies of cattle this week the market has been devoid of heft, and only the more desirable light weight steers and yearlings have found a satisfactory sale. Bulk of the receipts have been either short fed natives of belated western rangers and packers have been very bearish, the declines for the week being about 15¢ to 25¢. The range of prices is wider than it has been for a long time and while choice corn fed yearlings are selling up to \$10.50@11.50, the common warmed up steers are selling down at \$6.00@7.00, or as low as they have been any time this season. It is the "between corn and grass season" and prices are likely to be very irregular for some time.

Cows and heifers have found a very indifferent outlet at declining prices this week, and while best heifers are selling around \$5.00@5.50, the bulk of the butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$3.50@4.50, and canners and cutters down around \$2.50@3.00. Demand for stockers and feeders continues healthy with little change in quotations.

While hogs have been working toward lower levels for some time the decline in prices has been very gradual and prices are not more than 25¢ to 50¢ lower than they were a week ago. Both packers and shippers are free buyers at the declining prices but resist strongly every little advance. There were some 7,500 hogs here today and prices held steady. Tops brought \$7.10 against \$7.75 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$6.25@7.00 against \$6.50@7.60 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs has developed some strength owing largely to the moderate receipts and the strong competition from feeder buyers. Feeder lambs are selling as high as they have sold at any time during the season while fat lambs are still considerably below the top notch. Fat lambs are selling at \$7.75@8.75, with best feeder lambs at \$7.50@8.00. Fat yearlings are going at \$5.50@6.50, wethers at \$4.50@5.25 and ewes at \$3.50@4.25.

17 Miles of Overhead Rail

Fresh Pork in a Freezer Room

In the receiving and shipping of perishable products, speed is imperative, and to facilitate the freezing, particularly of Beef and Pork there are in use at this plant some 17 Miles of Overhead Rail, and 30,000 Trolley Hooks upon which the fresh Carcass Beef, Hogs, Sheep, etc., are hung and moved to and from various parts of the plant.

This is only one of the many advantages to be had at this modern Cold Storage Plant.

United States Cold Storage Co.

Pershing Rd. and Hoyne Ave.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILROAD DELIVERY

CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 31.....	23,045	2,407	20,451	10,243
Tuesday, Nov. 1.....	8,573	1,877	30,075	20,558
Wednesday, Nov. 2.....	8,452	1,577	18,518	30,413
Thursday, Nov. 3.....	8,509	3,254	39,717	14,477
Friday, Nov. 4.....	2,851	817	27,508	8,179
Saturday, Nov. 5.....	1,090	200	6,000	2,000

Total this week.....	53,000	12,312	148,469	97,880
Previous week.....	62,901	11,782	167,879	103,012
Year ago.....	70,701	10,702	91,219	90,493
Two years ago.....	92,098	17,041	164,006	169,168

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 31.....	3,012	74	6,601	126
Tuesday, Nov. 1.....	2,525	18	5,453	3,634
Wednesday, Nov. 2.....	5,962	259	6,257	7,202
Thursday, Nov. 3.....	4,588	197	10,594	9,808
Friday, Nov. 4.....	3,433	214	7,061	6,006
Saturday, Nov. 5.....	500	50	3,500	1,000

Total this week.....	20,020	811	39,466	28,676
Previous week.....	24,328	740	38,414	33,696
Year ago.....	26,322	1,835	26,429	25,714
Two years ago.....	30,277	1,348	15,964	52,865

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Nov. 5:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle.....	2,334,428	2,540,690
Calves.....	650,342	645,878
Hogs.....	6,625,986	6,067,141
Sheep.....	4,076,312	3,318,378
Horses.....	38,911	38,911
Cars.....	222,067	219,066

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Nov. 5.....	470,000	23,013,000
Previous week.....	527,000	23,440,000
Cor. week, 1920.....	558,000	23,440,000
Cor. week, 1919.....	539,000	25,776,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	682,000	25,307,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	453,000	21,429,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	670,000	24,831,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	580,000	21,817,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	239,000	19,349,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Nov. 5, 1921, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	198,000	348,000	214,000
Previous week.....	252,000	430,000	277,000
1920.....	223,000	250,000	243,000
1919.....	352,000	394,000	308,000
1918.....	370,000	514,000	333,000
1917.....	335,000	351,000	232,000
1916.....	208,000	500,000	234,000
1915.....	229,000	427,000	286,000
1914.....	138,000	287,000	197,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Nov. 5, 1921, comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921.....	7,731,000	18,258,000	10,248,000
1920.....	8,732,000	18,507,000	9,491,000
1919.....	10,162,000	20,946,000	12,193,000
1918.....	10,890,000	20,508,000	10,340,000
1917.....	9,398,000	17,420,000	8,598,000
1916.....	7,772,000	20,129,000	9,947,000
1915.....	6,985,000	16,441,000	9,480,000

Calves counted as cattle at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph.

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Nov. 5, 1921:

Armour & Co.....	11,800
Anglo-American.....	5,200
Swift & Co.....	11,100
Hammond Co.....	6,800
Morris & Co.....	9,700
Wilson & Co.....	5,300
Boyd-Latham.....	5,500
Western Packing Co.....	16,700
Roberts & Oake.....	5,500
Miller & Hart.....	4,400
Independent Packing Co.....	4,400
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,600
Wm. Davies Co.....	2,400
Others.....	11,800
Total.....	105,200
Previous week.....	132,800
Year ago.....	69,000
Two years ago.....	147,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Nov. 5.....	\$ 7.70	\$ 7.60	\$ 4.00	\$ 8.80
Previous week.....	8.40	7.55	4.75	8.70
Cor. week, 1920.....	13.40	13.50	6.90	12.65
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.50	14.75	7.00	14.40
Cor. week, 1918.....	14.40	17.85	10.00	15.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.00	16.80	10.75	16.25
Cor. week, 1916.....	10.30	9.05	8.00	11.05
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.80	6.80	5.90	9.00
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.35	8.00	4.00	7.45
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.15	7.76	4.05	7.15
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.95	6.47	3.50	5.55

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.

Prime steers.....	89.50@10.75
Good to choice heavy steers.....	8.00@ 9.75
Fair to good steers.....	6.90@ 9.25
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	8.50@12.50
Feeding steers.....	5.00@ 6.50
Helpers.....	5.00@ 8.75
Fair to good cows.....	3.50@ 5.00
Good to choice cows.....	1.75@ 2.75
Canners.....	2.75@ 3.50
Cutters.....	3.00@ 3.50
Bologna bulls.....	3.00@ 3.50
Heavy calves.....	3.00@ 3.50
Good to choice calves.....	7.50@ 9.50

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$6.80@ 7.45
Medium weight butchers.....	6.80@ 7.40
Heavy butchers, 275-325 lbs.....	6.75@ 7.40
Fair to fancy light.....	6.80@ 7.50
Heavy packing.....	6.50@ 7.00
Rough packing.....	6.20@ 6.50
Pigs.....	6.50@ 8.00

SHEEP.

Western lambs.....	\$8.00@ 9.25
Native lambs.....	7.50@ 9.25
Feeding lambs.....	6.00@ 8.25
Cull lambs.....	4.00@ 6.00
Yearlings.....	5.00@ 7.25
Wethers.....	3.50@ 5.75
Ewes.....	2.00@ 4.75

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.70	9.70	9.70	15.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95
March.....	9.20	9.20	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
May.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.95

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.70	9.70	9.70	14.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.95	8.95	8.95	9.47½
March.....	9.20	9.20	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
May.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.95

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.70	9.70	9.70	14.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.62½
March.....	9.20	9.20	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
May.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.95

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.70	9.70	9.70	14.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.65
March.....	9.20	9.20	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
May.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.95

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Jan.....	9.70	9.70	9.70	14.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Jan.....	8.95	8.95	8.95	9.00
March.....	9.20	9.20	9.17½	9.17½
May.....	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½	9.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Jan.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.92½
May.....	7.82½	7.95	7.92½	7.95

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1921.

Holiday (No Market).

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by O. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Beef.			
Rib roast, heavy end.....	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end.....	32	28	19
Chuck roast.....	22	18	10
Steaks, round.....	35	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	25
Steaks, porterhouse.....	52	42	28
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	13
Beef stew, chuck.....	20	18	12
Corned briskets, boneless.....	25	20	10
Corned plates.....	12	10	10
Corned rumps, boneless.....	28	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters.....	30	20
Legs.....	33	25
Stews.....	15	12½
Chops, shoulder.....	22	18
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	25

Mutton.

	Good.	Com.
Legs.....	18	15
Stew.....	10	10
Shoulders.....	15	15
Chops, rib and loin.....	30	30

Pork.

	Good.	Com.
Loin, whole, 8@10 avg.....	28	28
Loin, whole, 10@12 avg.....	28	28
Loin, whole, 14 and over.....	28	28
Chops.....	32	32
Shoulders.....	18	18
Butts.....	20	20
Spareribs.....	12½	12½
Hocks.....	15	15
Leaf lard, unrendered.....	12	12

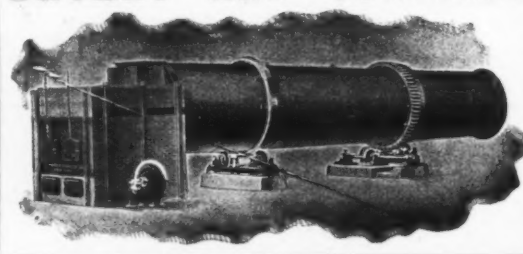
Veal.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters.....	25	30
Forequarters.....	15	20
Legs.....	28	38
Breasts.....	16	20
Shoulders.....	28	28
Cutlets.....	45	45
Rib and loin chops.....	42	42

Butchers' Offal.

	Good.	Com.
Suet.....	3½	3½
Shop fat.....	1½	1½
Bones, per 100 lbs.....	25	25
Calf skins.....	15	15
Kips.....	12	12
Deacons, each.....	85	85

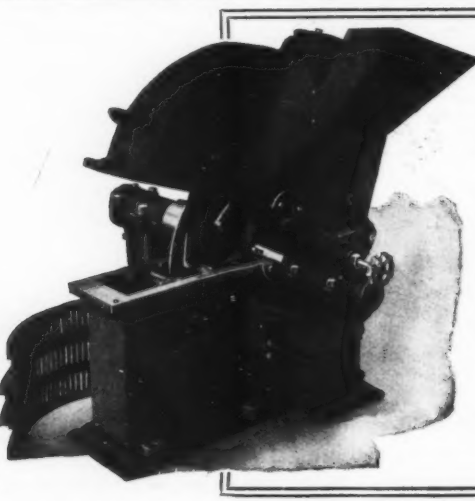
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Made in three sizes

THE J. H. DAY CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending Nov. 12.	Cor. week 1920.
Prime native steers.....	15 @ 27	26 @ 27
Good native steers.....	17 @ 18	23 @ 25
Medium steers.....	10 @ 16	20 @ 23
Heifers, good.....	10 @ 16	20 @ 25
Cows.....	7 @ 11	11 @ 15
Mid quarters, choice.....	12 @ 25	17 @ 27
Port quarters, choice.....	12 @ 12	18 @ 15 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@ 30	@ 55
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@ 28	@ 50
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@ 40	@ 68
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@ 38	@ 68
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@ 25	@ 40
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@ 24	@ 35
Cow Loins.....	13 @ 21	18 @ 30
Cow Short Loins.....	16 1/2 @ 25 1/2	23 @ 29
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	10 @ 15	@ 28
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 19	@ 40
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 19	@ 38
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@ 17	@ 35
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@ 15	@ 23
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 10	@ 16
Steer Round, No. 1.....	@ 12	@ 24
Steer Round, No. 2.....	@ 8	@ 21
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@ 10	@ 18
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@ 8	@ 15
Cow Rounds.....	9 @ 9 1/2	14 @ 19
Cow Chucks.....	@ 6	@ 10
Steer Plates.....	@ 8	@ 12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@ 7 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@ 16	@ 18
Briskets, No. 2.....	@ 12	@ 16
Steer Navel Ends.....	@ 5	@ 11
Cow Navel Ends.....	@ 3	7 1/2 @ 9
Fore Shanks.....	@ 4 1/2	7 @ 8
Hind Shanks.....	@ 4	6 @ 7
Rolls.....	@ 18	@ 24
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	@ 55	@ 60
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@ 45	@ 50
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@ 12	@ 25
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@ 45	@ 45
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@ 28	@ 35
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@ 20	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 75	@ 70
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 60	@ 65
Knip Butts.....	@ 15	@ 25
Flank Steaks.....	@ 20	@ 25
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 8	@ 12
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 15	24 @ 14
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 8	@ 14
Trimnings.....	@ 8	8 @ 14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	7 @ 9	12 @ 14
Hearts.....	25 @ 6	8 @ 9
Tongues.....	25 @ 30	@ 33
Sweetbreads.....	27 @ 30	58 @ 62
Ox Tail, per lb.....	6 @ 10	9 @ 11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	6 @ 10	9 @ 11
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	5 @ 10	10 1/2 @ 11
Livers.....	8 1/2 @ 10	11 @ 12 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 8	8 1/2 @ 9

Veal

Choice Carcass.....	17 @ 18	23 @ 24
Good Carcass.....	13 @ 16	18 @ 22
Good Saddle.....	18 @ 25	32 @ 34
Good Backs.....	10 @ 15	18 @ 20
Medium Backs.....	6 @ 7	@ 10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	7 @ 0 1/2	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads.....	54 @ 60	68 @ 70
Calf Livers.....	29 @ 38	33 @ 39

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@ 20	@ 28
Medium Lambs.....	@ 18	@ 25
Choice Saddle.....	@ 25	@ 24
Medium Saddle.....	@ 23	@ 27
Choice Fores.....	@ 15	@ 22
Medium Fores.....	@ 14	@ 22
Lamb Fores, per lb.....	@ 30	@ 30
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 18	@ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 28	25 @ 28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@ 7	@ 13
Light Sheep.....	@ 10	@ 16
Heavy Saddle.....	@ 9	@ 16
Light Saddle.....	@ 12 1/2	@ 20
Heavy Fores.....	@ 6	@ 10
Light Fores.....	@ 8	@ 14
Mutton Legs.....	@ 15	@ 22
Mutton Loin.....	@ 10	@ 20
Mutton Stew.....	@ 5	@ 9 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 18	@ 18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10	@ 15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@ 14	@ 26
Pork Loins.....	@ 18	@ 32
Leaf Lard.....	@ 10 1/2	@ 22 1/2
Tenderloin.....	@ 12	@ 25
Spare Ribs.....	@ 12	@ 22
Butts.....	@ 13	@ 26
Hocks.....	@ 10	@ 20
Trimnings.....	@ 9	@ 18
Extra lean trimmings.....	@ 14	@ 23 1/2
Tails.....	@ 9	@ 17
Shanks.....	@ 8	@ 15
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 7	@ 6
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 7	@ 10
Pine Bones.....	@ 9	@ 9
Pine Meat.....	@ 12	@ 16
Chock Meat.....	@ 12	@ 16
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4 @ 6	@ 7
Neck Bones.....	@ 4	@ 6 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 11 1/2	@ 22
Pork Hearts.....	@ 4	@ 8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 5 1/2	@ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	@ 12	@ 24
Silo Bones.....	@ 9	@ 9
Tail Bones.....	@ 9	@ 9
Brains.....	@ 11	15 @ 16
Pork Fat.....	@ 12	@ 21
Hams.....	@ 19	@ 29
Calts.....	@ 11	@ 23
Bellies.....	@ 16	@ 38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	@ 13 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 13 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	@ 13 1/2
Frankfurters.....	@ 20
Liver Sausage.....	@ 17
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@ 18
Minced Sausage.....	@ 16
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@ 14
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 17
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@ 17
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@ 29
Polish Sausage.....	@ 15
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 15
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 17
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@ 17
Pork Sausage, bulk.....	@ 20 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 22
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 16
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 24
Ox Tongues, Jellied.....	@ 40
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@ 17
Loin Roll, cooked.....	@ 39

Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods.....	@ 39
Beef Casings Salami.....	@ 37
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@ 41
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	@ 33
Holsteiner.....	@ 23
Peppton, long links.....	@ 31
Farmer.....	@ 30

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 1.65
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.15
Pork link, kits.....	@ 1.82
Pork link, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.80
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.40 @ 10.50
Frankfurters, kits.....	@ 1.70
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Round Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.70
Round Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.20 @ 9.75
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 1.55
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.00 @ 9.00
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 1.75
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	2.30 @ 10.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	17.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	48.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	42.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	46.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Corned beef.....	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.25	\$ 15.00
Roast beef.....	2.25	3.25	15.00
Roast mutton.....	2.40	4.75	16.50
Sliced dried beef.....	\$ 2.35	4.50	82.00
Ox tongue, whole.....	12.50	15.00	53.00
Lancet Tongue.....	2.25	3.40	8.00
Corn beef hash.....	1.50	3.10	4.50
Roast beef hash.....	1.50	2.35	4.50
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.15	2.25	4.15
Vienna style sausage.....	1.20	2.25	4.15
Luncheon sausage.....	2.00	3.50	5.00
Breakfast Sausage.....	2.00	3.50	5.00
Veal loaf, med. size.....	2.00	3.50	5.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 23.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 23.00
Rollettes.....	@ 24.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 24.00
Mess Pork.....	@ 24.00
Clear Fat Butts.....	@ 25.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 29.00
Bean Pork.....	@ 19.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb. test.....	@ 14 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@ 12 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 11 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1c over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@ 21
Regular Hams.....	@ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@ 21 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@ 16
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@ 21

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 14.00
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 13.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 13.00
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 14.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@ 12.00
Pat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@ 10.75
Pat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 11.00
Pat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 11.25
Extra Short Clears.....	@ 11.00
Extra Short Ribs.....	@ 11.00
Short Clears.....	@ 12.00
Butts.....	@ 9.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	25 @ 20 1/2
Regular Hams.....	25 @ 21
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@ 15
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	@ 14 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	29 1/2 @ 36
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg., 2 1/2 @ 22	@ 22
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg. and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 23
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 49
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 42
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 42
Beef Sets.....	@ 44
Skinned Rolled Hams.....	@ 60

Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 34
Boiled Calas.....	@ 27
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 38
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 20

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.....	@ 25
Beef Export Rounds.....	@ 38
Beef Middle, per set.....	@ 35
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@ 21
Beef Weasands.....	@ 14
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 1.50
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@ 1.25
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@ 1.10
Hog Casings, f. o. b., extra narrow.....	@ 1.75
Hog Middle, per set.....	@ 19
Hog Bungs, export.....	@ 21
Hog Bungs, large.....	@ 15
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@ 11
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@ 7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@ 5
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 2
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@ 2
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@ 2

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$3.25 @ 3.35
Unground and crushed blood.....	2.85 @ 3.10
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	3.00 @ 2.75
Hoofmeal.....	2.25 @ 2.35
Ground tankage 10 to 11%.....	2.75 @ 2.90
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%.....	2.50 @ 2.65
Crushed and unground tankage.....	2.25 @ 2.40
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	28.00 @ 30.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.50 @ 24.00
Unground steamed bone.....	17.50 @ 19.00
Unground bone tankage.....	13.00 @ 16.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns.....	\$235.00 @ 255.00
No. 2 horns.....	175.00 @ 215.00
No. 3 horns.....	100.00 @ 130.00
Hoofs, black.....	25.00 @ 30.00
Hoofs, striped.....	35.00 @ 40.00
Hoofs, white.....	45.00 @ 50.00
Grinding hoofs.....	22.00 @ 24.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	65.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	60.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	60.00 @ 70.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	50.00 @ 60.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	65.00 @ 75.00
Thigh bones, lights.....	60.00 @ 70.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	23.00 @ 25.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@ 9.20
Prime, steam, loose.....	@ 8.75
Leaf.....	@ 9.75
Compound.....	@ 10.75
Neutral lard.....	12 @ 12 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Tallow.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Grease, yellow, loose.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Grease, A, white, loose.....	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	11 1/2 @ 11 3/4
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Crack stock.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Linsed, loose, per gal.....	@ 62
Corn oil, loose.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Soya bean oil, seller, tank, f. o. b. coast.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Choice country.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers' prime, loose.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers, No. 2.....	4 @ 4 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice.....	7 @ 7 1/4
White, "A" loose.....	6 1/2 @ 6 3/4
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Crackling.....	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Horse.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Yellow.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Pigs' foot grease.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Garbage, grease, loose.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, dynamite.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Glycerine, candle.....	9 1/2 @ 10

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized, pkgs.....	11 @ 11 1/4
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	8 @ 8 1/4

Retail Section

Meat Council Formed at Fort Worth

Organization of a meat council at Fort Worth, Texas, whose primary purpose is to stimulate increased consumption of meat, was recently perfected at a well attended meeting in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at which were present representatives of retail butchers and grocers, packers, Retail Merchants' Association members, commission men, the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Housewives' League. Discussion centered around the cost of meat all along the line to the consumer. Steps were taken to put the work of the council into quick operation. A. A. Billingsly, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, was elected secretary, and a board of directors was chosen.

The idea of the meeting was to set up a meat council on the same plan as those in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Prior to the calling of the meeting a study of the cost and consumption of meat in Texas had been made with the purpose of helping the cattlemen and retailers and increasing the consumption of meat by showing its food value.

Among those who took an active part in the organizing of the council were A. C. Williams, secretary of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association; W. C. Summers, manager of Armour &

Co. at Fort Worth; A. A. Billingsly, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association; Roy Mullins, president of the Retail Butchers' Association; Mrs. D. C. Webb, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; T. W. Slack, representing the financial end of the cattle business; J. H. Allison, president, and Leonard Withington, vice-president, of the Fort Worth Record, and Mrs. H. E. Ferree, president of the Housewives' League.

Plan Cooking Demonstrations.

As a practical way of bringing home to consumers facts tending to increase consumption of meat, a meat cooking demonstration has been planned which will show the public that meat can be bought and cooked at a lower price by using different cuts of meat and also emphasize the fact that meat is healthy, that it is nutritious and is a body builder. It was stated that statistics show that consumption of meat had declined in the United States in the three years from 1917 to 1921 from approximately 13,400,000 to 12,100,000 head of cattle.

Following are the representatives of the council who were elected to the board of directors: A. C. Williams, A. A. Billingsly, Mrs. H. E. Ferree, Mrs. D. C. Webb, T. W. Slack, W. C. Summers, Roy Mullins and J. H. Allison.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ralph Myers will start a meat market at Bruin, Pa.

H. E. Givler opened a meat market at Middletown, Pa.

The Sanitary meat market, Ceres, Cal., is being enlarged.

U. C. McDole has opened a meat market at Sandusky, O.

The A. B. Flory Co. has started a meat market in Dalton, O.

A. Wood's meat market at Wyoming, Ill., was recently opened.

Gustave Kaddatz has sold his meat market at Marshfield, Wis.

G. D. Nelson has opened his meat market at Stoughton, Wis.

John Bailey has opened a meat market at Elizabeth City, N. C.

The South Side meat market, Osceola, Ia., has changed hands recently.

Frank Laudenklau is the owner of a new meat market at Ogonto, Wis.

Asa Cole has taken over the meat market of William Deaneer, Ilion, N. Y.

V. P. Holmes has sold his meat market in Williamsport, Ind., to Clair Haun.

H. J. Todahl has sold his meat market at Mondovi, Wis., to Alfred Lebakken.

J. S. Huneycutt and Sons will shortly open a meat market at Albemarle, N. C.

John Kowalski has bought the Frank Dulek meat market, Stevens Point, Wis.

L. H. Brown's meat market, Smithfield, N. C., was injured by fire a short time ago.

The Bluff City market has been incorporated on Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

A. V. Harriott has become a partner in the East Side meat market at Aledo, Ill.

G. A. Wilson has bought the Palace meat market of C. H. Cline, Lincoln, Kan.

J. P. Crawford has sold his meat market at Coudersport, Pa., to Harry English.

W. A. Brading has bought the meat market of Riggs and McGregor at Charleston, Ill.

Louis Strasser is opening the Ideal meat market, 12 Mechanic street, Chenengo, N. Y.

John Rathmell has started a new meat

market at 815 Bond street, Asbury Park, N. J.

The Dennis meat market, Main and Depot street, Canisteo, N. Y., has been reopened.

Hermann Shultz will open a new meat market on East Main street, Battle Creek, Mich.

The new Center market, Roseville, N. J., is being constructed with all possible speed.

The Osceola meat market, Osceola, Wis., has been sold to Johnson and Co. burn.

Frank Mathes, Jr., has opened a meat market at 94 North Tenth street, Kansas City, Kan.

Paul and George Meckley have bought the meat market of Brockley and Firor at Hanover, Pa.

A new meat market has been opened at Gurdon, Ark., by L. O. Jarmon and J. A. Whitlow.

The Buehler meat market, 12th and Locust streets, Murphysboro, Ill., has started business.

Buchanan Bros. have taken possession of the Harpse-Mecklem meat market at Sharon, Pa.

Leiter & Thomson, Chambersburg, Pa., have moved their meat market to 75 South Main street.

D. R. Reitz and H. J. Parker have leased 808 Railroad ave., Sunbury, Pa., for a meat market.

C. Skelton's meat market on Narrow street, Sumner, Wash., was damaged by fire recently.

The Steinfeld meat market, Beaver Falls, Pa., recently suffered some damage from fire.

What pork cuts are cured in dry salt, and how is it done? What is the length of time in cure? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

Frank Klug recently bought the Main street meat market of M. G. Larson at Plymouth, Wis.

The Cascade meat market, 115 West 6th street, Vancouver, Wash., has installed new machinery.

C. W. Christy's meat market, 54 Vine street, Niagara Falls, N. Y., was recently damaged by fire.

Henry Wood of the City meat market, Lawrenceville, Ill., is opening a market in Bridgeport, Ill.

Brenner's meat market, Park avenue and Union Square, Rutherford, N. J., has started business.

The meat market of Gould Bros., Omaha, Neb., has been purchased by Schweitzer and Swanson.

George W. Randall has sold his meat market at 141 Broadway, Waukesha, Wis., to Richard Klein.

The Capital City meat market, 1211 Main street, Columbia, S. C., has recently begun operations.

Dunnett & Kolling are now in possession of the meat market of Bowen & Son at Buckeye, Ia.

The F. W. Mills meat market, Rittenhouse ave., Battle Creek, Mich., has doubled its capacity.

Sherman M. Haussermann has bought the Lincoln meat market, 201 Lincoln ave., Evansville, Ill.

A. D. Bomgardner and George W. Bomgardner are erecting a new meat market at Middletown, Pa.

J. A. Clayman and E. E. Ryan will shortly open a new meat market at 29 River ave., Sharon, Pa.

James R. Kirkpatrick has sold his meat market at Cromwell, Conn., to Meyer and Morris Eisenstein.

Frank E. Gould has sold the Model meat market, Franklinsville, N. Y., to Harry Harsch and Fred Brown.

Walter Edmiston has come into possession of the meat market of Loveless and Waggoner, Sullivan, Ill.

Messrs. Landgrave and Crider have started another meat market, Broadway and Canal street, Peru, Ind.

John H. Brandt has opened a new meat market in the LeMay building, Grand avenue, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

W. H. Metcalf is opening after improvements the B. F. meat market, Falls and Water streets, Auburn, N. Y.

George W. Stackhouse has bought the meat market of Mrs. Elizabeth Yohe, 1214 Northampton street, Easton, Pa.

Walenty Sierakowski is now the sole owner of the Union City meat market, at 8 Union street, Naugatuck, Conn.

Robert Schaeffer and George Brown have gone into business and have opened a meat market at Friedensburg, Pa.

Henry Gallieaud, Jos. Bacciocco, and Frank Podesta have started the California meat market at San Francisco, Cal.

Siewert & Edwards will manage the meat market department of the Johnson & Hill store at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Oscar Valentine, Ludger Valentine, and James Mellor have the lease of the Central meat market, City Building, Winsted, Conn.

Edward W. Stryker has taken out a permit for erecting a new meat market, High and Wildwood boulevard, Williamsport, Pa.

William Edington and John Garrett have formed a partnership and will open a meat market at 204 North Main street, Ottawa, Kan.

The Covelo meat market has started at Covelo, Cal.

Sam Schur is opening a meat market at Oconto, Wis.

F. F. Tomlin bought a meat market at Marietta, Minn.

J. D. Schaefer will open a meat market at Melrose, Minn.

Frank Ruzick has started a meat market at Norfolk, Neb.

R. McClure recently began a meat market at Stapleton, Neb.

R. J. Starr & Sons opened a meat market at University Place, Neb.

Walter and George Mordhart opened a meat market at Pierce, Neb.

M. A. and C. R. Christensen opened a meat market at Pender, Neb.

Akom & Durand grocery will also open a meat market at Allegan, Mich.

Hughes Bros. sold out their meat market at Colome, So. Dak., to Nick Weis.

The El Dorado market, 31 El Dorado street, Stockton, Cal., has been opened.

Charles Meier has bought the meat market at Appleton, Wis., from Walter Koch.

B. W. Nevin has opened a new meat market at 124 Main street, Alhambra, Cal.

Schracks' meat market has begun business in the Stimson building, Alhambra, Cal.

Hance Baker has bought the meat market at Navasota, Tex., from Woodward Bros.

Charles Kirchman has sold his meat market at Davenport, Ia., to the Cooperative store.

Mr. John Fass has purchased a meat market at Dunbar, Neb., and will open it shortly.

Jos. Snyder sold his interest in the meat market at Wilbur, Neb., to his partner, J. F. Kunc.

Schuyler Woodward has moved his meat market to the Niles building, Oneonta, N. Y.

Hamilton & Lopes will shortly start their new meat market at 881 B. street, Hayward, Cal.

Wm. Reische has sold his meat market at Chadron, Neb., to C. H. Wilson and Verne Wilson.

Merkle Bros., Inc., have built a retail meat market on Steinway ave., near Grand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jos. Dugart is succeeded by R. O. Borgert and A. A. Behrens in the meat market at Lewiston, Mont.

Arnold W. Mengel will open a meat market at Eighth street and Wilkes avenue, Davenport, Iowa.

B. C. Harman has sold his meat market on South Sandusky ave., Upper Sandusky, O., to Daniel Hecker.

Frank McIntyre sold his interest to Henry Watterson in the McIntyre & Watterson meat market, Campion, Ill.

McNeill Brothers have opened a new meat market and handle meats at 203 North Chestnut street, Kewanee, Ill.

E. H. Wells opened the Central meat market house at 113 East Sixth avenue in a remodeled building, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. John Parkinson has opened a new grocery store and meat market in the F. M. Stubbs building on East Lake street, Lakeview, O.

The grand opening of a meat market and grocery by the B. & S. Co. took place Oct. 25th at 501 Constantine street, Three Rivers, Mich.

Mr. Pole Beasley has purchased the meat shop of A. W. Gann, Lebanon, Tenn., Sam Beasley will take charge and improvements will be made.

The Independent packinghouse market opened recently at 422 North Eighth street, Sheboygan, Wis., with a full, modern line of meat and canned goods.

The building on the northeast corner of 12th and Washington streets, St. Louis, Mo., was sold to Julia Hanpeter and Charles Brinkman and John Aufderheide, who will alter the place and conduct a wholesale and retail meat and grocery market.



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John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels

1750 *Standard of the World* 1921

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

KNIT BAGS

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BEEF CALF SHEEP HOGS

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON REQUEST

New York Section

Auditor Riley of the Boston plant of Morris & Company, was in town this week.

Dr. Arthur Lowenstein, vice-president, Wilson & Company, Chicago, is in town this week.

Recent visitors on the New York Produce Exchange were W. N. Gregory and T. S. White of Norfolk, Va.

A. E. Bump, construction department, Swift & Company, Boston, was in New York for a few days this week.

A. Henderson, of the La Blanca plant of Morris & Company, stopped in New York for a few days enroute to Chicago.

Vice-president G. C. Shepard and F. E. Wilhelm of the Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, were in New York during the week.

W. T. Eger, superintendent of the Morris Frigorifico plant in Buenos Aires, has been in New York for a few days and is now on his return to South America.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending November 5, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 cents to 20 cents per lb., and averaged 11.65 cents per lb.

Julius Somers of Wilson & Company, whose illness was mentioned last week, died early Wednesday morning, November 8. He was a member of the Employees

Mutual Benefit Association and the Wilson pension fund. Mr. Somers leaves a wife and family.

H. G. Ellerd of the Chicago office of Armour & Company, attended the conference of the Industrial Relations Association of America held in New York last week. Mr. Ellerd is chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, November 5, are reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat, Manhattan, 138 lbs.; Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; Bronx, 44 lbs.; total 232 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 398 lbs. Fish, Manhattan, 28,350 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15 lbs.; Bronx, 3 lbs.; total, 28,968 lbs.

To promote good-fellowship among the employees of J. S. Hoffman Co., Inc., of New York, there has been formed a social club for the purpose of bringing members and their families closer together. This club has been named the "Hoffco Fellowship Club," and will hold regular stated meetings every month and initiation and monthly dues will also be charged, the proceeds of which will be spent in the entertainment of the members and their families, as seems best. Mr. S. Salinger was elected president; Mr. L. J. Ackerman, vice-president; Mr. Terrell, secretary, and Mr. W. Simons, treasurer. This club is going to be a wonderful success if the spirit already shown is any indication.

TO FEATURE MEAT DISPLAY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Meat Council of New York, held at its offices, 17 East 42nd street, it was decided that a display showing the dressing of meat and methods of preparing meat for the table be arranged for in Grand Central Palace at the time of the meeting of the American Public Health Association during the week of November 14th. At this time the country's leading public health authorities will be in New York and will attend the health exhibit in Grand Central Palace. It is known also that many thousands of the general public will attend this display.

The meat display will center around the exhibit made at Chicago during the Pageant of Progress, showing a miniature packing plant. The New York Meat Council is preparing special posters for display with this exhibit, and in an adjoining booth will have a demonstration of the use of fireless cookers in preparing the coarser cuts, and some suggestions to the housewife on reducing her meat bills.

It is believed that this will be the most imposing meat display that has ever been put on in the city of New York.

Chairman Grimm appointed the following committee to arrange for producing the display: For the wholesalers, Messrs. Walter Blumenthal, chairman, Wm. Lynde and A. T. Rohe; for the retailers, Messrs. George Kramer, Albert Rosen and Moe Loeb.

NEW YORK MEAT COUNCIL.

A denial of the rumor that a chain of retail stores was to be established by one of the Chicago packers was presented to the Meat Council of New York at its last meeting. The report had originated in Brooklyn, and, it is believed, arose from the fact that a retail chain in Brooklyn is run by an individual bearing the same name although in no way related to the Chicago packers.

In the course of the meeting Pendleton Dudley, the secretary, reported having visited and addressed members of the Brooklyn branch of the United Master Butchers, having explained to them the aims of the Meat Council. He expects to pay similar visits to the other branches of the retailers' organization. He also presented to the New York Meat Council the greetings of the newly organized Baltimore Meat Council.

The marketing of fireless cookers by retailers has been taken up by Ye Olde New York and Brooklyn branches, and orders are being placed by members of these two branches. The cookers are being placed on sale this month at the retail stores.

David Van Gelder, chairman of the Committee on Cost Accounting, reported that revisions in the accounting system are now being made with a retailer accountant, and that specimen sheets would be ready for distribution within a few weeks.

C. F. Glatz of Rochester, president of the state association of master butchers, attended the meeting and said that it was hoped to form a meat council in Rochester in the near future.

MASTER BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The Welfare Committee of Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master Butchers' of America, call the attention of their members to the program which will be issued in conjunction with the annual ball and solicit their aid in securing advertisements for it.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Nov. 3, 1921, as follows:

Fresh Beef—	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
STEERS:				
Choice	\$12.00@19.00	\$.....@.....	\$18.00@20.00	\$.....@.....
Good	16.00@17.50	11.50@13.50	13.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	12.00@14.00	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Common	8.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	7.50@10.00	8.50@10.00
COWS:				
Good	11.00@12.00	9.50@.....	9.00@10.00@.....
Medium	9.00@10.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.50@ 9.00	8.50@ 9.50
Common	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.50	8.00@ 8.50
BULLS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium@.....@.....@.....@.....
Common	7.00@ 7.50	.....@.....	6.50@ 7.00	7.00@ 7.50
Veal*—				
Choice	17.00@18.00	.....@.....	17.00@18.00@.....
Good	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Medium	13.00@15.00	10.00@11.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	10.00@12.00	8.00@10.00	8.00@12.00	8.00@11.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice	18.00@19.50	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Good	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
Medium	14.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00	16.00@18.00
Common	10.00@13.00	.....@.....	12.00@14.00	12.00@15.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	.....@.....	13.00@14.00@.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	12.00@13.00@.....@.....
Common@.....@.....@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	10.00@11.00	8.00@11.00	8.00@ 9.00	12.00@13.00
Medium	8.00@10.00	7.00@ 8.00	7.00@ 8.00	10.00@11.00
Common	5.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.00	5.00@ 6.00	5.00@ 8.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	18.00@19.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
10-12 lb. average	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@18.00
12-14 lb. average	16.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
14-16 lb. average	15.00@16.00	18.00@19.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@17.00
16 lb. over	14.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	13.00@15.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@.....@.....@.....@.....
Skinned	11.50@13.00	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	11.00@12.00	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
6-8 lb. average	10.00@11.00	12.00@12.50	11.00@12.00@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless@.....@.....@.....@.....
Boston style	13.00@14.50@.....	17.00@18.00	14.00@16.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

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Patent Parchment Lined
**SAUSAGE
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For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

President Otto Habicht of the Eastern District Branch states that the master butchers of Ridgewood have not come to any understanding with the labor unions, i. e., with regard to signing agreements. They are employing efficient men, whether union or non-union men, and are paying union wages.

Secretary Philip Ermann reports that while a fairly large number of members of the Washington Heights Branch answered the call on Tuesday evening, election night, it was decided to postpone business until next meeting in order to give all an opportunity to hear the returns at the earliest possible moment.

At the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Branch of the United Master Butchers on Thursday evening routine matters were taken up, discussed and acted upon. President Rosen announced that at the beef-steak dinner which is to be held at the Shelburne on Tuesday evening, December 6, there will be some noted speakers and a splendid menu has been prepared. The committee in charge of the affair is working hard for its success, and in order that all guests may be accommodated comfortably it is requested the members make reservations at as early a date as possible.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Corporation was held on Monday evening. The purpose of the meeting was the annual election of directors, and to revise the plans for the erection of the cold storage plant on the site purchased some time ago. The directors elected for three years are: Sam Heymann, Wm. Ahrens, Chas. Frederichs, O. Edw. Jahrsdorfer and George von der Hide; for two years, Gus W. Schroeder, John C. Bauman, Jacob Wyler and Emanuel Celler. The officers of the corporation are: Charles Grismer, president; Albert Rosen, first vice-president; Nathan Strauss, second vice-president; Chris. Groezinger, treasurer, and Emanuel Celler, secretary and general counsellor. The directors were empowered by the stockholders to proceed immediately with the erection of the building, which will be located on a conspicuous site in Fort Greene Market. On the ground floor and basement will be stores or boxes where cold air will be supplied for wholesalers, no retailing being allowed. The rest of the building will be used for cold storage and refrigeration. All the machinery will be electrically driven. The valuation of the property is placed at twice the amount paid.

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CONSULTING ENGINEER

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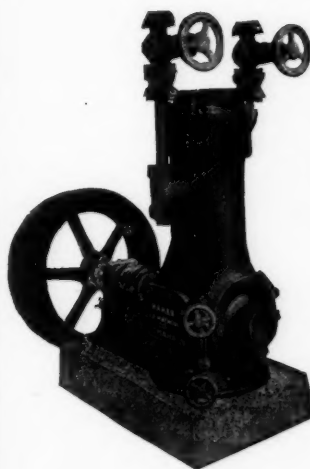
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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, inferior to choice.....	5.00@8.00
Cows, common to choice.....	1.15@4.65
Bulls, common to choice.....	3.00@4.50
Heifers, mixed.....	@

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@14.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	8.50@13.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	0.50@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	9.00@ 9.25
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	@ 5.00
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.75@ 4.75
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@8.75
Hogs, medium.....	@9.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.25
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@9.25
Rough.....	@6.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@19	@20
Choice, native, light.....	@20	@20
Native, common to fair.....	@14	@18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 800@1,000 lbs.....	@16	@17
Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	@18	@19
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	@19	@20
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	@15	@16
Western steers, 400@600 lbs.....	@12	@14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	@12	@14
Good to choice heifers.....	@17	@18
Common to fair heifers.....	@12	@14
Choice cows.....	@11	@12
Common to fair cows.....	@9	@10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	@9	@10

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22	@23
No. 2 ribs.....	@14	@22
No. 3 ribs.....	@10	@18
No. 1 loins.....	@26	@30
No. 2 loins.....	@16	@28
No. 3 loins.....	@11	@22
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	@22	@23
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	@19	@20
No. 3 hind and ribs.....	@18	@19
No. 1 rounds.....	@14	@14
No. 2 rounds.....	@9	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@8	@12
No. 1 chuck.....	@11	@13
No. 2 chuck.....	@8	@11
No. 3 chuck.....	@5	@9
Bolognas.....	@	@8

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@22
Western calves, choice.....	@20
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@8

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@13 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@14 1/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14 1/2
Pigs, 80 down.....	@15

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	@20	@22
Lambs, poor to good.....	@12	@19
Sheep, choice.....	@9	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@7	@9
Sheep, culls.....	@4	@7

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@23	@24
Smoked hams, 12@14 avg.....	@22	
Smoked picnic, light.....	@16	@17
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@15	@16
Smoked shoulders.....	@16	@17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@36	@37
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@21	@22
Dried beef sets.....	@42	@43
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@16	@17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@22	@23
Frozen pork loins.....	@20	@22
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@48	@50
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@40	@45
Shoulders, city.....	@	@
Shoulders, Western.....	@15	@16
Butts, boneless, Western.....	@21	@22
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@	@
Butts, boneless, Western.....	@22	@24
Fresh hams, city.....	@	@
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@12	@14
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@15	@16

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100@110.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@ 90.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	30.00@40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	100.00@110.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trm'd.....	@37c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@28c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@65c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@45c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22 1/2c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2
Breast fat.....	@ 4
Edible suet.....	@ 5
Inedible suet.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@15

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.25
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@1.00
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@21
Hog bungs.....	@18
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@42
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef, wensands, No. 1s, each.....	@15
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.75
Beef, wensands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 7

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15 1/2	18 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	9	12
Pepper, red.....	30	34
Allspice.....	5	8
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	8	11
Cloves.....	38	43
Ginger.....	9	12
Mace.....	38	43

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dbls. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	7 1/2	7 1/2
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	8 1/2	8 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5	4 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	5 1/2	5 1/2
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6	5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 150 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9 1/2-12 1/4	12 1/4-14	14-18	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.30	2.75	3.15	3.75	
Prime No. 2 veals.....	2.20	2.50	2.90	3.50	
Buttermilk No. 1.....	2.00	2.50	2.75		
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.90	1.60	2.25	2.50	
Branded grubby.....	1.40	1.60	1.85	2.15	
No. 3.....	Nominal				

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.35	@36
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@23
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@20
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.34	@35
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@26
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@20
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@19
Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.34	@35
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.32	@33
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@30
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@26
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.18	@20
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	@22
Western, scalded, barrels.....	@19
Geese—	
Western fatted, fancy, per lb.....	@33
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.50@9.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.50@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	4.50@5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	27	@28
Chickens, via express.....	24	@26
Old roosters.....		@17
Turkeys, via express.....	32	@35
Ducks, via express.....	25	@28
Geese, via freight.....		@28
Pigeons, per pair.....		@30
Guineas, per pair.....		@35

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@46
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	@47
Creamery firsts.....	@42
Creamery, seconds.....	@32 1/2
Creamery, lower grades.....	@32

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per doz.....	@66	@67
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@62	@65
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	@54	@60
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	@47	@53
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry 29.....	@31	
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	@34	@36

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	25.00@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.75@ 4.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.30
Bone black, discard, sugar house del., New York, per ton del'd N. Y.....	16.00@20.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	@ 3.75
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	@ 3.75
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	4.00@ 4.50
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c per unit available phos. acid).....	@ 2.75
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25 per cent in bags.....	2.40@ 2.50
Muriate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ .75
Sulphate of potash, 90-95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.00

